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LOMEYKO COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT AT PRESS BRIEFING

LD121341 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS — A briefing on current international issues was held in the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

Speaking there, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the ministry's Press Department, commented on the work of the U.N. Commission on Disarmament at its session under way in New York.

He said that despite U.S. attempts to reduce this work to routine discussions of a predominantly procedural nature, attendees at the session have concentrated their attention on the more important problems of international security.

A large number of delegations in their statements have stressed need to prevent an arms race in outer space, reduce and destroy nuclear arms, and look for solutions to the problems of conventional weapons.

Far-reaching Soviet initiatives for limiting arms and bringing about disarmament, set forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15 and reaffirmed in the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, have evoked broad and positive response among the session participants.

The Soviet Union stands for breathing a new life into the operation of the entire mechanism for discussing the issues of disarmament, including such an important part of this mechanism as the U.N. commission on disarmament, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said.

This commission undoubtedly can say its weighty word on the issue of an urgent commencement of talks on all aspects of nuclear disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear tests.

In conjunction with the 39th round of talks on the Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe, opening in Vienna on May 15, Lomeyko said that proposals by the USSR and other socialist countries participating in these negotiations provide a reasonable basis for attaining a mutually acceptable accord.

SALT II REJECTION WOULD 'POISON' GENEVA CLIMATE

LD121420 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1232 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, 12 May (TASS) -- TASS Observer on military issues Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The U.S. Administration, judging by everything, has decided to break the SALT II treaty. According to the U.S. weekly TIME, the head of the White House has sent a "confidential letter" to leaders of West European states, in which he has informed them of his "intention to violate the SALT II treaty later this year," when the number of heavy bombers equipped with cruise missiles will exceed the limit established by the treaty.

As is known, Article 5 of the treaty limits launching installations for ICBM's fitted with MIRVed, ballistic missiles of the "air-surface" class, fitted with MIRVs, as well as heavy bombers fitted for cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 km, to a total not exceeding 1320 units.

Thus, having earlier adopted the tactics of "slipping out of the treaty," the U.S. leadership is now preparing to reject it openly. This is evidence of the fact that opponents of detente, ardent "hawks" who are fulfilling the demands formulated by ultra-right-wing circles in the United States, are increasingly gaining the upper hand in the administration. Let us remember how, last year, when the U.S. President was on his way to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, the world got to know of the U.S. defense secretary's letter, which entreated him not to agree to any accords with the USSR that may confirm the treaties on strategic arms limitation and on antimissile defense. The demand to reject the SALT II treaty has more than once been also put forward by the "ideological headquarters" of the right-wing circles -- "The Heritage Foundation."

Official Washington's intention is also evidence of something else -- of the fact that notwithstanding the notes of demonstrative love of peace in its statements, the practical policy of the current administration in relation to treaties and agreements over the whole period of its government has not undergone any positive change. The White House, evidently, continues to follow that program statement made by the U.S. President in May 1981: "The discussion, if it is conducted in the administration, will be conducted around the issue of how to make weapons and not about whether we should reject arms for the sake of treaties and agreements."

Certain circles in the United States are unhappy with the SALT II treaty because it is based on the principle of equality and equal security and limits U.S. arms buildup programs by preventing them from developing to their full extent. The aim behind the refusal to observe SALT II is quite clear -- to begin destroying the system of treaties and agreements in order to open the way to an unbridled arms race and to attempt to realize the illusory dream of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union. No less obvious is the fact that if the U.S. Administration takes this path, which will be ruinous for the cause of detente and disarmament, then after SALT II a similar fate will await the ABM Treaty, which is already becoming a serious obstacle to the U.S. "star wars" program.

Yet it is these two treaties together with the provisional agreement on certain measures in the area of limiting strategic strike weapons concluded in 1972 which regulate Soviet-U.S. relations in the sphere of strategic weapons. Sabotage of the positive progress previously achieved in the area of restraining the arms race would, without doubt, poison the climate at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons under way in Geneva and would cause a sharp deterioration both in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international situation as a whole.

The U. S. Administration must not delude itself that it will be allowed to determine, by its own arbitrary will, which obligations it will observe and which not. To expect the other side to fall in with such a policy on the part of the United States is a dangerous delusion. He who in his actions continues to be guided by such calculations rather than by common sense and by a realistic approach will bear full responsibility for the serious consequences to peace.

U.S. Rejects 'Pledges'

LD122310 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 12 May 86

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

The SALT II treaty put on record the military and strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States. It provides for tough, quantitative and qualitative restrictions on nuclear weapons, the most powerful type of arms.

The United States has failed to ratify the treaty, but the Reagan administration in May 1982 said that it would comply with its provisions in practice. The promise did not last long. As soon as the work on the administration's military program came in conflict with the treaty, Washington started making inroads upon it.

The production begins of long-range cruise missiles. Pershing-2 and Tomahawk missiles, which are stratregic arms in relation to the Soviet Union, are deployed in Western Europe. The MK missile is developed. Orders are issued to develop another two types of intercontinental missile. All this has been done in violation of SALT II.

The United States is going to start sea trials on the 20th of a new submarine armed with Trident-1 ballistic missiles. To remain within the limit allowed by the treaty, the United States is supposed to scrape two (?O)-type submarines. The Pentagon is against this. TIME magazine has now reported that President Reagan in a confidential letter to West European leaders says he is going to stop complying with SALT II later this year, when the number of B-52 strategic bombers armed with cruise missiles rises above the limit set by the treaty.

TIME magazine rightly says that the American Administration's refusal to continue to honor the treaty would damage Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. The United States is going to make a stab in the back using the campaign of slander over the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant as a cover.

One is bound to ask at least two questions. How can the administration's readiness to drop SALT II be reconciled with its pronounced intention to seek a stop to the arms race on earth and prevent it from spreading to outer space. Can Washington be trusted at all in such an important matter as nuclear disarmament at a time when it has remorselessly gone back on its own pledges?

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO 'FLOOD' W. EUROPE IN CHEMICAL ARMS

LD121458 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 12 May 86

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] International news agencies report the NATO countries are to spell out their position shortly in view of the American planned production of binary chemical weapons and their deployment in Western Europe. A commentary has been prepared by Aleksandr Pogodin.

In terms of their kill, experts say binary weapons are comparable to nuclear weapons. The United States would like to flood the NATO countries in Europe with new weapons of mass annihilation. If the region is turned into a theater of fatal chemical warfare civilians will inevitably become the main victims. The United States clearly hopes to ward off a strike of retaliation from its territory and place the territory and population of its allies under a strike of this kind. It's quite natural that the American plans have drawn no support from a number of NATO countries. REUTER comments by saying that what makes the NATO task more difficult is this: The Soviet chemical weapons initiatives have drawn an understanding view from many European nations. These proposals provide for scrapping both these weapons and the industrial facilities involved in their production. The Soviet Union has suggested a concrete schedule for ridding our planet of chemical weapons by the end of the century. Its proposals put special emphasis on the need to work out measures to monitor action on a corresponding agreement including systematic, international, on-site inspection. Start comparing the two positions and you can see who is in favor of stemming the chemical war threat and who is pressing to inflate this threat.

SEMEIKO VIEWS TIMING OF SOVIET ARMS INITIATIVE

WA081509 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 18, 4 May 86 p 7

[Commentary by Lev Semeiko]

[Text] Why has the new Soviet initiative on the reduction of armaments and armed forces in Europe appeared precisely now?

There are several reasons and all of them are interconnected, even though not all of them surfaced just now. Firstly, the acuity and the scope of the military confrontation in Europe, under which the threat of both a "conventional" and a nuclear clash could reach its apogee.

Secondly, it is the "Vienna dead-end" on the reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It has been dragging along for 13 years already and has become a nominal notion. The new Soviet initiative in its greater--all-European handling of the question--is aimed at activizing the reduction of the military capability of the sides in central Europe, at the main point of their confrontation.

Thirdly, it is the idea, put forward in the West, about the "impossibility" of nuclear disarmament in conditions of Soviet "superiority" in conventional armaments. This idea has become essentially, one of the main after the USSR put forward its package of foreign policy initiatives on January 15 this year (their main aim is to rid Europe completely of nuclear weapons by 2000). The West has announced that without nuclear weapons Western Europe, allegedly, would become "helpless in the face of aggression from the East". The latest USSR initiative is aimed at supplementing and expanding the provisions in the Soviet programme of disarmament of January 15, which deal with conventional arms. The main idea is to remove the false fears of the West in regard to the "aggressiveness" of the USSR.

Lastly, one more meeting of the delegates from the states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is to be held in Vienna in autumn. This meeting must contribute heavily to the improvement of the political climate and to the rebirth of detente in Europe and the world over, to the agreeing upon new major steps on the lowering of the level of the military confrontation in Europe and to the expansion of cooperation among the European states. The new Soviet initiative is a practical contribution to the preparations for this meeting.

And on the whole, what is meant is the logical continuation of the general Soviet line--to reduce step by step and, in the long run, to eliminate the threat of not only a nuclear but also a conventional war. Earlier, to remind the reader, the USSR offered to sign a non-aggression pact and a pact on non-use first of nuclear and conventional weapons by participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The USSR also proposed to reduce mutually the military activities of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and to dissolve completely their military organizations. It also proposed different plant for freezing and for stage-by-stage reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe. Moreover, the USSR had also demonstrated unilateral examples in the reduction of its own relevant forces.

Now a new step is being proposed, which is of paramount importance and much more significant than the central European proposition. And, indeed, if confronting each other in central Europe are Armed Forces of the two blocs numbering nearly a million each, then in Europe as a whole there are three-million-strong groups, equipped with modern tanks, aircraft, different types of missiles and other weapons. If 19 states are taking part in the newly proposed negotiations. If at the Vienna talks the discussion now centres on, essentially, a symbolical reduction of Soviet and U.S.

troops in Central Europe (all together, slightly more than 15,000 servicemen), the USSR now is proposing a considerable reduction of armed forces on an all-European basis.

Let's imagine for a moment that the world has been freed of nuclear weapons, and only conventional arms, but of much greater capacity than during World War II, are left. The total fire power of the USA's conventional weapons has increased by 200 times already according to Western experts. "Conventional" systems that are practically comparable in their destructive capacity with low-yield nuclear weapons have been elaborated. The prospects will be even more ominous if the development of non-nuclear arms, based on new physical properties and also comparable with mass-annihilation weapons, is not averted.

Is this a threat to universal security? Yes! And it is all the greater if we take into account Caspar Weinberger's recent declaration that nuclear weapons can be liquidated only when non-nuclear weapons have been developed that can replace them.

As for the U.S. approach to the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons, then its arguments are as follows: "Nuclear reductions alone, particularly in the manner now proposed by the Soviet Union, are not enough to ensure a more secure peace." That's what Paul Nitze maintains. Now the USSR is supplementing its proposals on nuclear disarmament with the initiative on disarmament in the field of conventional weapons. Doesn't this conform to the wishes of the U.S. side? But still Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, immediately declared that the April 18 USSR proposals should be treated "with caution". Such a stand can block the political solution of the transfer from the present state of equal danger to the state of equal security at the lowest possible levels of military confrontation. The only alternative to such a transfer can be a rise in these levels, and unpredictable consequences.

SOCIALIST YOUTH LEADERS CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW

PM010944 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 p 1

[TASS report: "Friendship, Creation, Peace. Consulative Conference of Leaders of the Socialist Countries' Youth Organizations"]

[Text] A consultative conference of leaders of the socialist countries youth organizations was held in Moscow 28 April. The following delegations participated in its work: the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union headed by Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Hungarian Communist Youth League headed by Csaba Hamori, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union headed by Vu Mao, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Free German Youth headed by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of its Central Council; the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by (Lyu Gan Din), deputy chairman of its Central Committee; the Union of Young Communists of Cuba headed by Fernando Remirez, member of the bureau of its National Committee; the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union headed by Thongvin Phomvihan, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union headed by Tserendorjiyn Narangerel, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Socialist Unions of Polish Youth and Students headed by Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth; the Romanian Union of Communist Youth headed by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Komsomol headed by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union headed by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of its Central Committee.

The conference participants exchanged information on the youth unions' activity in fulfilling the decisions of the congresses of their countries' communists and workers parties; the ideological, political, labor, military-patriotic, and international education of young people; on improving the work style of youth organizations under modern conditions; and on expanding and improving their bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

It was unanimously pointed out that the further broadening and deepening of the exchange of opinions and cooperation among the fraternal youth unions plays an important role in fulfilling the tasks set by communist and workers parties for the active participation of young people in socialist and communist building.

The conference participants exchanged opinions on questions of the struggle for peace and on urgent problems of the international youth movement. They emphasized the special methodological and practical significnace for the fate of peace of the conclusion drawn at the 27th CPSU Congress that in the modern world the struggle between capitalism and socialism can proceed exclusively in the form of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry. Unanimous condemnation was voiced at the continuing nuclear tests on the Nevada range, the barbarous American air raids on sovereign Libya, and many other acts of international terrorism perpetrated or orchestrated by the American military with the obvious aim of exacerbating the international situation and nullifying the accords reached in Geneva last year.

The leaders of the youth organizations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR signed the "Community" Program providing for the participation of the socialist countries' fraternal youth unions in implementing the long-term CEMA scientific, technical, and economic programs.

It was pointed out that the "Community" Program creates favorable conditions for further improving the fraternal youth unions' multilateral cooperation; raises to a qualitatively new level their joint work on the communist education of socialism's young generation; puts on a qualitatively new footing the youth organizations' activities in enhancing the role and the practical contribution of young people in strengthening the socialist community's economic, scientific, and technical potential; agrees with the fraternal communist and workers parties' demands with regard to improving work with young people; and reflects the trend toward rallying the forces of socialism.

In adopting this program, the leaders of the socialist countries' fraternal youth unions appealed to the planet's young generation to channel all its strength, knowledge, and energy into utilizing the achievements of science and technology exclusively in the interests of mankind and in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

V.V. Sychev, secretary of CEMA, and A.A. Rusakov, USSR first deputy permanent representative at CEMA, were present at the signing.

The meeting took place in a fraternal atmosphere, in a spirit of full mutual understanding, cordiality, and unbreakable friendship.

CARRINGTON TO PRESSURE GREECE ON NATO MANEUVERS

LD130857 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Athens May 13 TASS -- The two-day visit to the Greek capital by the NATO secretary-general, Lord Carrington, is regarded by local observers as an open attempt at putting pressure on Greece. The NATO top crust is ired by Greece's position on the issues of participation in NATO manouevres and bases on the North Atlantic alliance countries located in the country.

SOVIET UNESCO REPRESENTATIVE NOTES 'REFORM' DEMANDS

LD122031 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Paris May 12 TASS -- After the success of the 23rd session of the UNESCO general conference in Sofia, this international organisation is still working in difficult conditions. Member of the UNESCO Executive Board, deputy chairman, Executive Secretary of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs Gennadiy Uranov said this today.

Addressing the 124th session of the UNESCO Executive Board here in a debate on the report of the UNESCO director general, the Soviet representative pointed to the need for preventing arbitrary interpretation of the themes of programme measures for ensuring UNESCO's effective functioning.

Dwelling on UNESCO's internal problems, he said that certain circles artificially create a tense, at times nervous, atmosphere in UNESCO Secretariat. There are continued demands for the holding of further "profound" reforms, actually aimed at fresh destabilization of UNESCO activity.

With regard to the rationalization of UNESCO expenditures, he said that this problem is linked with decentralization of its activity. It should not be allowed that decentralization should actually lead to the formation of several mini-UNESCO organisations, to isolating regions from each other, and thus to the elimination of the universality of international cooperation. The Soviet representative condemned the circulation by some western media of allegations and fabrications by means of which outright pollution of the "information environment" of the globe is conducted.

In conclusion C. Uranov pointed to the importance of cooperation on a global scale on the basis of complete equality, honoring the commitments assumed, observance of the norms of international law.

ARMY PAPER HITS 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN' IN WESTERN MEDIA

PM090916 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Katerinich article: "In Fear of Detente; Ideological Manipulation of the Population and Servicemen in NATO Countries"]

[Text] Recent events in the international arena indicate that influential circles in NATO countries are clearly afraid of the mere possibility of the relaxation of international tension. They do everything in their power to exacerbate the situation. It was no accident when shortly after the Soviet-American summit in Geneva THE WASHINGTON POST noted: "It seems that the 'cold war' is being deliberately hotted up..."

Reactionary-minded politicians and military figures have come out with false accusations against the Soviet Union, distoring facts and casting aspersions on its peace-loving policy. Their slanderous fabrications are picked up by both civilian and military news media. Thus for instance, the journal NATO'S SIXTEEN NATIONS, which lays claim to respectability, is frightening readers in edition after edition with "the unprecedented growth of Soviet military might." It claims that unless the bloc countries step up their military preparations, they will allegedly not be able to avoid "Soviet military occupation."

Other NATO publications are repeating this lie. The journal ARMED FORCES stubbornly claims that the "group of Soviet forces in Germany could launch a blitzkrieg against NATO." The journal SEA POWER is frightening readers with the "growth of the combat might of the navy which is plying the seas and oceans under the red flag with the hammer and sickle." "In the event of a conflict between NATO and the Warsaw Pact," it writes, "the Soviets could deliver a preemptive strike with the aim of crippling the U.S. and allied navies." The journal MILITARY AIR POWER is full of slanderous "information" about the Soviet Air Force. Arm, arm, and arm again -- all these and other publications are urging in unison.

Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism are also rampant in the movies. The notorious Hollywood films "Rambo," "Commando," "Red Dawn," "Delta Force," and many others are shown particularly frequently in military units and on the NATO forces television network. They openly depict "communism with its center in Moscow" as the enemy. The -- malicious, if I may describe it as that -- view that allegedly the "Reds" only understand the language of arms and that in order to "save" the notorious bourgeois democracy and "protect" the United States and other NATO countries it is necessary fo fight the communists and kill them anywhere in the world where the hegemonistic U.S. imperialist policy meets with resistance is persistently foisted on viewers.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE wrote that the French and citizens of other NATO countries now not only have the characters of anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria thrust upon them on screens and in the pages of newspapers and magazines; in cafes frequented by servicemen a new video game -- Rambo -- has been installed. The aim of the game is to "shoot" as many "Reds" as possible within a set time limit. A "family version" of the game called "Raid on Moscow" has even been devised. In the final stage of the game the player is invited to destroy the Moscow Kremlin...

An aggressive spirit is instilled in servicemen during military maneuvers when soldiers, sailors, and officers are quite blatantly trained to conduct combat operations against the Armed Forces of the USSR and other socialist countries. At the end of January this year, for instance, an exercise code-named "Red Flag-86" was held in Nevada in the United States. Air Force units of the United States, Canada, European NATO countries, and Israel rehearsed operations against a mythical "aggressor" represented by aircraft with the identification markings of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact member-states' Air Forces. At the "aggressor's" headquarters there were red flags, a map of the Soviet Union, and poster depicting Soviet weapons and the rank insignia of the socialist countries' servicemen.

The latest anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign is being directed by Washington. The Americans have succeeded in laying their hands on a substantial number of the news media of both the NATO bloc itself and a number of its member-countries. This is why the propaganda apparatuses of the United States and NATO are acting hand in glove when it is a question of a "crusade" against socialism, of steps in favor of fueling the arms race, and so forth. Toth the United States and NATO, expressing the interests of the "dealers in death," are essentially advocating a further buildup of the U.S. and NATO Military arsenal, including the nuclear arsenal.

This was particularly evident in connection with the nuclear tests carried out by the United States in Nevada despite the protests of the peoples of the whole world.

Official U.S. and NATO propaganda organs are trying to prove that allegedly "NATO cannot abandon the concept of a nuclear first strike," and that "the improvement of nuclear weapons is of great importance for NATO" because, they claim, it is "the main means of containing the Soviet military threat." At the same time they fail to mention, of course, that the Soviet Union has called for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a reduction in conventional arms.

In order to add fuel to the anti-Soviet ballyhoo, the U.S. Administration has seized on the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Power Station]. It put out the crudest fabrications about its consequences and these were picked up by the closest U.S. allies in NATO. This unworthy propaganda campaign pursues a multitude of aims which are quite obvious: It is an attempt to undermine people's confidence in the constructive Soviet proposals aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and translating the concept of a nuclear-free world into reality and to divert the attention of the world public from the nuclear explosions at the Nevada test sites and from the aggressive U.S. actions in the international arena.

Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism serve as one of the main ideological bases of the notorious "doctrine of neoglobalism" which proclaims that the United States has the "right" to topple countries' legitimate governments which are described as "procommunist" by Washington. The U.S. Administration is guided by this doctrine of brigandage and violence, gambling on state-sponsored terrorism, backing the cutthroats in Angola, the bandit groupings in Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the bloodthirsty Pol Pot men in Cambodia, and launching armed attacks against Libya. People are able to see for themselves the aggressiveness and dangerousness of this policy.

Despite its desperate efforts, U.S. and NATO propaganda did not succeed in suppressing the explosion of world public outrage -- including in bloc countries -- at the U.S. aggression against Libya. The efforts of British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, U.S. General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, and other ranking officers also proved futile. Falsification and juggling with facts, crude lies and slander did not help them to whitewash the bandit actions of the U.S. military. THE BALTIMORE SUN wrote: "The United States received less real support from its friends and allies than it had hoped." The aggression proved so blatant and dangerous that even many European allies of the United States did not dare to support it.

The bout of malicious anticommunism and anti-Sovietism in the United States and other NATO countries is a manifestation of the fear felt by their ruling circles in the face of the growing popularity of the Soviet peace initiatives and, at the same time, it is a kind of "preventive measure" against all those who support these initiatives, who oppose the threat of a new world war, and favor a curbing of the forces of aggression and reaction. The explosion of the bellicose anticommunist and anti-Soviet rhetoric in NATO is also an attempt to escalate the arms race, which brings superprofits to the magnates of the military-industrial business, and to further exacerbate the international situation, an attempt which is fraught with increasing danger for peace in the world as a whole.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. ACTS AGAINST ARAB STATES

Lomeyko on 'Provocative Actions'

LD121403 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry, exposed at today's briefing, held at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry, U.S. plans of fresh aggressive actions against Libya and a campaign of blackmail and threats unleashed by imperialist circles against Syria.

Having suffered a moral and political defeat in connection with the aggression against sovereign Libya, the USA is trying to broaden the zone of its pressure in the Middle East, stepping up anti-Syrian campaign, he said in reply to the question asked by the Syrian news agency, SANA. Washington has concentrated in the Mediterranean three carrier groups. Israel's ruling quarters are also involved in this campaign. Threats against Arab nations, in particular against Syria, are issued from Tel Aviv everyday.

The aim of this campaign is to make Syria give up counteracting the hegemonistic policy of the USA and Israel in the Middle East, to impose their will on Arab states. The Soviet Union will continue to side with the people of Libya and Syria, other Arab countries, which uphold their independence in the struggle against aggressive scheming of imperialism, the spokesman of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry said.

Provocative actions by the American Administration, which flout the elementary norms of international law, no matter what far-fetched excuses are used to cover them, are nothing less than a policy of terrorism against sovereign Arab countries, he said. Such policy threatens to aggravate the international situation as a whole.

Bogachev on Performance in Libya

LD121952 Moscow TASS in Engish 1928 GMT 12 May 86

["All Went Smoothly on Paper..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- By TASS Military Writer Vladimir Bogachev.

The Pentagon has announced that the American air raid on Libya on April 15 was an undoubted success from the military viewpoint, and that of the 225 bombs and missiles of various types dropped on Libyan territory, only one or two per cent hit civilian facilities.

The Pentagon referred in its report to the three bombs which "accidentally" fell on the French Embassy in Tripoli and the two bombs which destroyed the residential districts in Banghazi.

Through study of the report compells one to conclude that the Pentagon deliberately drew the picture of "accuracy bombing" carried out by American pilots in Libya. In fact, this picture totally contradicted what more than 300 journalists, including Americans, who were in Libya in mid-April, saw in Tripoli, Banghazi and other Libyan towns and villages.

The American "wonder weapons" were not so perfect as the Pentagon propagandists sought to portrary tham. The F-111 planes, outfitted with modern laser guidance systems for accurate nightime bombing at low altitude, were to have struck Tripoli's civilian airport.

The bombs fell on the village of Shawat, some five kilometers from the airport, destroying several economic facilities and wounding five civilians.

In the same region, American rockets hit a poultry farm, killing about three hundred hens.

The Pentagon claims that the destruction was caused by Libyan anti-aircraft rockets which exploded on the ground stand up to no criticism. Explosion craters in Shawat and the poultry farm area are about three metres in diametre. Such craters could only be formed as a result of the explosion of American bombs, Paveway, the weight of which is about 2,000 pounds.

In Tripoli, F-111 planes were aiming at the Libyan security service headquarters, but bombed the French Embassy, destroyed an apartment house and knocked out window panes in nearby buildings.

In fulfilling the unlawful and shameful task of eliminating the head of a foreign state, a task unprecedented in world history, the Pentagon gave special attention to preparations for bombing Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's residence.

Those who directed the bandit raid undoubtedly studied well the layout of all buildings in the area of the Bab al-Aziziyah barracks, including the Libyan leader's personal tent.

There is a clear reference point in the centre of the barracks -- the high antenna. Fortunately, the American hardware backfired. The aerial pirates missed the Libyan leader's tent. Not a single building was damaged.

Indeed, window frames in the house of the al-Qadhdhafi family were knocked out. Two teenagers, the sons of the Libyan leader, were wounded, and his adopted daughter was killed.

One can hardly describe as effective the U.S. air strikes at other targets on Libyan territory either.

Twenty per cent of the combat planes which took part in the bombing run -- five F-111's and two A-6's, did not drop their deadly cargo on the planned targets, that is, failed to fulfill their task. According to some estimates, up to 25 per cent of American bombs and rockets used in Libya did not explode.

It turned out that the performance of the American aircraft in combat conditions, under the fire of anti-air defences, was in striking contrast with the results achieved during the calm situation of practice.

The American magazine, AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, observed that the attack on Libya enabled the Pentagon to demonstrate during the congressional debate on the military budget how effectively money was being spent on planes and other armaments. But the demonstration of effectiveness and accuracy of American military hardware failed.

That is why the Pentagon has been compelled to resort to stretching this and twisting that in its official conclusions on the military aspects of the American adventure in Libya.

U.S.-Israeli Alliance Decried

LD121106 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Cairo May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Yefremov reports:

The first batch of Israeli-built pilotless reconnaissance aircraft will enter service with the U.S. Navy already this month, the MENA news agency has reported with reference to the Sunday edition of the Israeli "YEDI'OT AHARONOT" newspaper. By September the U.S. Navy will receive another batch of the aircraft priced at an aggregate of 26 million dollars.

These spy planes have already passed combat tests on Arab peoples: Tel Aviv first used them during the intervention in Lebanon on 1982. It was precisely those planes that guided U.S.-made bombers of the Israeli Air Force to Palestinian refugee camps and to peaceful Lebanese villages. The planes were also used by the U.S. Sixth Fleet during the recent barbarous attack on Libya.

These facts are a new evidence of the already close strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, that in the military field, in the first place.

Washington's militarist alliance with Tel Aviv poses a particular danger to the region in the current tense situation, which is clearly evidenced by the events of recent months. The USA supported the barbarous air raid on Tunis by the Israeli Air Force, and Tel Aviv's provocations against Syria and Lebanon. Israel supported Washington's aggression against Libya and was the first to hurry to congratulate Washington on the interception of the Egyptian passenger airliner. The United States utters threats to independent Arab countries, accusing them of supporting "international terrorism" while Israel urgently provides an "irrefutable evidence" of that. But the "evidence" for some reason does not convince anyone, except the United States. It does not convince even the USA's NATO allies. Thus Israel at first furnished "proofs" that Libya was behind the terrorist acts in Vienna and Rome whereas now it is in the same way "successfully" is busy trying to convince the United States that Syria stood behind the incidents.

NEW NASA HEAD LINKED TO MILITARY SPACE 'THRUST'

LD121847 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Washington May 12 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today swore in James Fletcher as head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Fletcher succeeds James Beggs who has had to resign over the charges of involvement in all manner of machinations, which have been levelled at him .

Commentators take the view that the new NASA administrator will try to lend an even more pronounced military thrust to the U.S. space programs. This is because Fletcher has played a no small role in working out the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative in keeping with which the United States is now making a crash effort to develop an array of arms for "star wars".

OFFICIAL RAPS U.S. ATTEMPTS TO COLONIZE MICRONESIA

LD121405 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- The history of the U.S. trusteeship over the Pacific islands, Micronesia, is evidence of the predatory intentions of Washington with regard to that trust territory.

This was stated today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists held at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the session of the U.N. Trusteeship Council that opened in New York.

The U.S. Administration seeks to use the session for imposing a colonial status upon Micronesia, getting it out of the U.N. control and using it for its military-strategic purposes.

The imposing of the status of so-called freely associated states upon the people of Micronesia, as well as framed-up plebiscites, are an insult to their right to freedom and independence.. They run counter to the agreement under which the U.N. passed over the Pacific islands under the trusteeship of the United States.

The fate of the Micronesian people is a competent part of the decolonization problems. The task of the U.N. is to take all the necessary measures to ensure complete implementation of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples and to prevent the U.S. from putting the world before the accomplished fact of the colonization of Micronesia.

COMMENTARY ON ARMS EXPENSE REBATE IN CONGRESS

LD102334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 May 86

[Station commentary read by Igor Charikov]

[Text] The U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations has completed hearings, during which representatives of the Defense Department advocated a further increase in expenditure on nuclear missile weapons. At the microphone is station commentator Igor Charikov:

The hearings in Congress took place on virtually the same days as the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. They demonstrated that representatives of the U.S. Administration, including some very high-ranking ones, in words advocate control of arms as they put it, and indeed are preparing the material base to perfect them and build them up. It has become known that in September, the first international MX ballistic missiles will enter the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal. There were, if you recall, quite heated debates about these on Capitol Hill. In their turn, the Pentagon and the administration, frightening congressmen with the growing Soviet threat, asked them to allocate appropriations for 100 MX class missiles. After bitter debates, Congress agreed to finance the production of 50 such missiles. By all appearances, the U.S. generals have now decided that favorable circumstances for another attack on Congress have developed, and once again representatives of the military-industrial monopolies in the U.S. capital have undertaken to work persistently on the legislators so that profitable orders for constructing expensive missiles eventually arrive at the headquarters of General Dynamics, General Electric, and other giants in the arms industry.

In the corridors of Congress one does hear optimistic pronouncements about the outcome of the campaign for financing new types of weapons. Incidentally, the Defense Department is asking for $1.5 billion to develop the Midgetman intercontinental mobile-based missile alone. As you can imagine, an absolutely astounding sum. In an interview with journalists, a Pentagon spokesman boasted of the excellent combat qualities of the new missile and the rapid pace of its development and deployment. In his words, it will begin in 1990. One gets the impression, as I have already said, that the Pentagon has no idea at all that supposedly there are talks under way in Geneva, that the U.S. public and other countries are calling for disarmament.

They have got carried away in there with accumulating the means of destruction and reject the very idea of freeing the world of weapons.

CHINA

DISADVANTAGES OF U.S. RADAR SALE TO PRC NOTED

OW120338 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 11 May 86

[Barov commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration has requested Congressional permission to sell a large amount of military technology and equipment to China. What is noticeable is that this has taken place as Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff of the Chinese Armed Forces, has been visiting the United States. Station observer Barov writes in this connection:

The deal we have just mentioned above is the U.S. sale of air force radar and navigational equipment to China. As reported in the West, such equipment will be installed on 50 of China's F-8 interceptors. The total value of the deal is $550 million. As for its political and military cost, it has yet to be estimated. Apparently, the cost will be very high.

U.S. Government officials have described the sale of air force equipment to China as U.S. concern for the security of China. At the same time, they have tried in every possible way to intimidate China with what they call the Soviet military threat.

State Department spokesman Lilly alleged to Congress that the U.S. equipment would help China defend its territorial air space and prevent Soviet attacks. He also pointed out in Washington that this deal would serve American interests.

What is this supposed to mean? Some documents of the U.S. supreme leadership help us answer this question. The United States keeps silent about these documents, which are useful. One such document signed by the U.S. President on 30 June 1977 set forth the aims of U.S. policy in arms sales as influencing the policies of countries with strategic natural resources and expanding American influence on foreign governments and high-level military officials on global and regional issues of significance to the United States. The document pointed out: Arms sales are also aimed at influencing individual governments on specific issues of direct significance to the United States.

In other words, the United States has always regarded arms sales as a major means to influence the policies of countries purchasing U.S. arms. However, the aims the United States tries to achieve are not only political. A report of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces in 1980 openly dealt with the military advantages gained in exporting arms. The report pointed out: Arms sales can ensure the use by the United States of foreign countries' territories tories, territorial air space, and military bases. This is conducive to creating conditions for joint use of armed forces.

From the above one can understand why we have said that the military and political cost of this deal will be very high. Incidentally, it will cost a lot of money to import such equipment -- China will have to pay $550 million. According to an expert estimate, this amount of money could be used to build 1,000 modern schools or 500 hospitals.

In conclusion, we would like to quote a passage from the UN Yearbook on Disarmament: Arms trade is not an exchange at equal value, and this has an unfavorable bearing particularly on narrowing the gap between the poor and the rich countries. For countries purchasing arms, such deals represent an outflow of earnings, which could be used effectively for other purposes.

TRUD EXAMINES REFORM OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN PRC

PM080851 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 May 86 p 3

[Report by Ye. Piskunov: "PRC: Who will Stand At the Machine Tools Tomorrow?"]

[Text] The fourth session of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the sixth convocation has been held in Beijing and has adopted the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the PRC's economic and social development for 1986-1990. PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, who addressed the session, described the important successes achieved in the past 5 years by the PRC national economy. At the same time he noted that the process of the fundamental restructuring of the Republic's national economy has as a whole proved far more complex than had been supposed and will take a long time. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan only the "carcass of an economic system" will be created.

The main reasons for the delay in economic transformations in the PRC include the acute shortage of qualified cadres. According to official figures, 230 million Chinese -- nearly one-quarter of the country's population -- are now totally or partially illiterate.

The consequences of the so-called "cultural revolution," when the education system in the PRC was virtually paralyzed, are also continuing to have an effect. As a result, the Republic's national economy has experienced a shortfall of over 2 million specialists with secondary technical education and about 1 million higher educational establishment graduates. Former red guards or, as they are now called, the "lost generation," had no opportunity to study in the "period of the 10 years' disturbance." And the majority of these workers, the Chinese newspaper CHINA DAILY stresses, cannot work properly.

That is why the recent session of the NPC devoted considerable attention to the problem of reorganizing the system of national education. In the forthcoming 5-year plan it is planned to train about 5 million specialists with higher education -- twice as many as in the previous 5-year plan. The NPC session also made a decision on the gradual transition to universal compulsory 9-year education.

The full scholastic education course in China now lasts 12 years: 6 years of primary school, the next 3 years being first-degree secondary school and, finally, the senior classes -- second-degree secondary school.

The transition to universal compulsory 9-year education will make it possible, above all, to considerably improve the standard of primary education and will enable a large mass of students to acquire elementary knowledge. Obviously the gulf which has existed for many years between the number of first-graders and the number of "12-year course" graduates with diplomas will be reduced. As the Chinese newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO writes, of the 90 percent of children of school age who go to first grade only 60 percent attend primary school through the end of their course of study. And only 30 percent of pupils go to first-degree secondary school. Many, without entering the seventh grade, give up study, considering that primary school is quite sufficient. This attitude toward education is particularly widespread in rural areas, where peasants, whose incomes are in direct proportion to the number of working hands, take their children directly from class. Schoolchildren do their homework only irregularly, spending a large proportion of their time in the fields or employed in subsidiary activities. As a result many remain half-educated.

The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has conducted an interesting study. Its correspondents have visited several villages not far from Beijing and met with pupils in the senior grades of the local village schools. Only a few were able to correctly compose a brief statement or ordinary letter and no one was able to write without errors the 50 characters most used in agricultural texts.

This attitude toward study and education in general is also connected with the extraordinarily low social status of teachers. After all, for many years, during the "cultural revolution," they were sent to rural areas for "reeducation." And schoolchildren were supposed to take an active part in this "reeducation." They "controlled the activity" of their teachers and set up "collective discussions of their "crimes" and "campaigns of criticism and self-criticism." The scornful attitude toward teachers which persists to this day frequently leads to a veritable persecution. The Chinese newspapers write of cases of cruel taunting of teachers. REMNIN RIBAO has described a tragedy in Dongguang district, Hebei Province: The teacher Zhang Jiaozhen could not stand the constant taunts and hanged himself at the door of his insulter's house. After that the PRC Ministry of Education published a special circular containing a demand that the organs of order enforcement "prevent and investigate cases of the beating and insulting of teachers." And recently schoolchildren in all Chinese schools were obliged to salute teachers when they met "with a view to restoring respect for teachers."

In the next 6 years compulsory 9-year education will be introduced in big cities, coastal regions, and economically developed areas. In rural areas, and in villages and city-type settlements, where 80 percent of the country's population of 1 billion lives, it will be introduced in 1995. In the remaining regions, the "CPC Central Committee resolution on the reform of the educational system" notes, the transition to 9-year schooling will be carried out "as they develop economically." The entire program is geared to last 15 years.

The "PRC Law on Compulsory Education" approved by the NPC session particularly emphasized that by 1990 all children of school age in the PRC should undergo compulsory education. It is forbidden to hire them for work (at state enterprises or by private individuals) until they have graduated from the ninth grade. Education in China has to be paid for, costing an average of 20 yuan for 6 months' education. The average monthly wage in the PRC is about 80 yuan. And the new law limits free 9-year education and grants to pupils from families with low incomes.

It has also been decided, the journal BEIJING REVIEW reports, to open private schools "to help young people acquire useful skills." Incentives are envisaged for those enterprises which take part in creating educational establishments and render assistance to economically backward regions "in developing education."

In the next 5-7 years the problem of the shortage of teacher cadres must also be resolved. As the all-China workers conference for training teachers for secondary and primary schools noted, over this period the teachers' ranks will be swelled by 1 million primary school teachers, 0.75 million first-degree secondary school teachers, and 0.3 million second-degree school and vocational and technical college teachers. Teachers' vocational training will be improved.

Recently great attention has been paid to the need to develop young people's vocational and technical training. In 1985, when the education system reform began, 15,000 vocational and technical and agrotechnical schools took in over 4 million students. And in the next 5 years it is planned that their number should considerably exceed the number of pupils at ordinary secondary schools.

USSR-JAPANESE ANTIWAR MEETING HELD IN KHABAROVSK

PM081044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Khabarovsk, 2 May -- Problems of removing the nuclear danger hanging over the world and questions of consolidating good-neighborliness and friendship are being discussed at a Soviet-Japanese antiwar, antinuclear meeting which opened here today. It is dedicated to the International Year of Peace. A Japanese "Peace Ship" delegation, sailing from Japan to the USSR, the DPRK, and the PRC, has arrived in Khabarovsk to take part in the meeting.

Speakers spoke about the tasks facing the movement for peace and friendship among the peoples at the present stage and about the role of social, youth, and women's organizations in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress. Particular emphasis was placed on the Soviet peace initiatives, which were clearly expressed in the 27th CPSU Congress documents. Determination was expressed to strengthen cooperation with working people and progressive movements in all countries in the struggle against the militarist forces which are fueling tension in Asia and the Pacific region.

TRUD Reports

PM121500 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 May 86 p 3

[Own correspondent V. Dolgodvorov report: "Pooling Efforts; Soviet-Japanese Antiwar, Antinuclear Meeting in Khabarovsk"]

[Text] 3 May -- The inhabitants of the city on the Amur greeted with friendly smiles and the first spring flowers the envoys of Japanese trade unions who arrived on a "Peace Ship" currently on a cruise to Southeast Asian countries.

A Soviet-Japanese public meeting was held here, devoted to the May Day centenary. Its participants discussed the tasks of the struggle for peace and friendship between peoples and talked about the role of public, youth, and women's organizations in strengthening mutual understanding and good-neighborliness.

It is now particularly important to check the expansionist policy of the U.S. Administration which fuels anti-Soviet hysteria and favors an arms race in space, Akira Iwai, the leader of the Japanese delegation, winner of the international Lenin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Between Peoples," and director of the Institute of the International Workers Movement said in an interview with your correspondent.

A mass demonstration was held in Khabarovsk today. In the sunshine at midday, participants in the meeting carrying banners proclaiming "No to nuclear war!" and "We demand that the United States remove all nuclear weapons from Asia and the Pacific Ocean!" and chanting antiwar slogans walked down the city's main street to V.I. Lenin Square where an antiwar and antinuclear rally attended by many people was held. It was opened by VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences -- V.I. Lenin] Academician G.T. Kazmin, chairman of the Khabarovsk Kray Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The rally was addressed by Akira Iwai, the leader of the Japanese delegation, and A.Ye. Dubkov, chairman of the Khabarovsk Kray Trade Union Council. A joint appeal was unanimously adopted. It calls on politicians and public figures, all people of good-will, and the peoples of all countries to pool their efforts during the International Year of Peace in the struggle to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe, eliminate nuclear and all other types of mass destruction weapons, and establish lasting peace on earth. The United States and its allies are stepping up the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and seeking to extend it to space, the appeal says. The U.S. Administration, the document emphasizes, is ignoring the peoples' will for peace. It refused to join the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions introduced by the USSR 6 August 1985 -- the anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy. We resolutely protest this kind of policy which seriously threatens the cause of peace and security, the appeal says, and we demand that the voice of the peoples calling for a revival of the Geneva spirit and for translating this spirit into concrete decisions be heeded. We approve of and support the Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear and all other types of mass destruction weapons and proclaim our determination to struggle for its implementation. The rally participants called for the transformation of Asia and the Pacific basin into a zone of peace and goodneighborly cooperation, a zone free from nuclear weapons.

FISHING TALKS WITH JAPAN OPEN IN TOKYO

OW121259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO -- The Soviet Union, on the first day of salmon fishing talks here with Japan, indicated Monday that it may call for a ban on Japan's open-sea salmon fishing in the northwestern Pacific, government sources said.

The Soviet Union is basically against Japanese catching of salmon, spawned in Soviet rivers, on the high seas, and salmon runs in the waters have shown an appreciable drop, a Soviet delegate said.

The bilateral fishery talks started here to fix Japan's catch quota and other fishing conditions for this year's salmon fishing in the northwestern pacific.

At the start of the talks, Akio Kyoya, director of the Oceanic Fisheries Department of the Fishery Agency, said Japan wants to conclude the talks as soon as possible now that the salmon fishing season has started.

The Soviet Union also said it is regrettable that Japan had allowed Japanese salmon fishing boats to start operating in Japan's 200-mile waters without waiting for the outcome of the salmon fishing talks with the Soviet Union.

Japan's salmon catch in the northwestern Pacific was slashed by 2,400 tons to 37,600 tons last year.

TASS ANALYST INTERVIEWS NEW PDPA GENERAL SECRETARY

LD121205 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 12 TASS -- "Revolutionary Afghanistan gives every support to the concept of a world without wars worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress, to the package of large-scale peace initiatives set forth by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and directed at fully ridding the world of the nuclear threat by the year 2000 and liquidating weapons of mass annihilation", it was stated by Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Replying to questions put by TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov he said that "the idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security is of an exceptional importance for the destiny of peace. The Soviet proposals have evoked a widespread positive response in the world, especially in Asia, and their fulfilment would make it possible to turn the Asian continent into a zone of lasting peace and goodneighbourliness".

"The Supreme aim of our foreign policy is to ensure for the Afghan people a possibility to build a new life in conditions of peace and freedom", the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee went on. "This aim also determines the core of the country's foreign policy course which is being worked out by the [illegible]PA and is based on principles of friendship of peoples, peaceful coexistence, nonalignment and struggle for peace and security. Vigorous efforts to achieve the speediest settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which would ensure a real cessation and a reliable non-resumption of armed interference in the internal affairs of our sovereign country, constitute one of the most important directions of this course."

"We are convinced that a just settlement is possible," Najib emphasised. "What is necessary is political will, a responsible, realistic approach by those circles in the West whose zeal has created the 'Afghan problem'".

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said further that "the extent and intensity of the undeclared war unleashed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by imperialism and regional reaction are not diminishing and attempts at rude interference in our affairs are not ceasing but, on the contrary, they are becoming ever more vigorous."

"One gathers the impression that it is of benefit to certain imperialist circles to keep the seat of tension in our region," he said. "Such a policy, which cannot but give rise to concern, fully fits into the channel of the Washington-constructed so-called 'strategy of neoglobalism' the architects of which declare almost the entire world to be a 'sphere of U.S. vital interests'," Najib pointed out.

Touching upon the main tasks of the PDPA Central Committee in the field of the domestic policy, Najib pointed out that Afghan society confidently builds its life on the principles of social justice, democracy and progress. "The party," he went on the say, "is actively steering a course towards accelerating cardinal transformations in all spheres of the country's life. National income has already exceeded the pre-revolutionary level. The main directions for the country's development in 1986-1991 have been also elaborated.

"Of course," Najib said, "our successes would have been much greater were it not for the continuing aggression against the DRA."

"The essence of our domestic policy today is to broaden the social basis of the revolution in every way," Najib emphasised. "During elections held in many provinces of the country, representatives of all classes and all sections of the population were elected to local government bodies -- jirgahs".

"The drafting of a new constitution is going on successfully. The nationalities policy is being refined. The process of expansion of the social foundation of the new system is not an easy or smooth-running process. However, even today it is obvious that the guidelines have been chosen correctly and that the policy pursued by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is met with approval by the broadest sections of the population".

"One of the most important tasks of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is to strengthen the country's Armed Forces. The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said that the Afghan Armed Forces "routed not so long ago a major bandit stronghold in Khowst District, destroying more than 2,000 dushmans. Nearly 200 bands comprising over 30,000 hirelings trained and armed abroad were routed in the country in 1985 alone," Najib said.

"Eight years ago, when the party hoisted the banner of the April Revolution, it comprised 18,000 people. Now the membership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan stands at 155,000 members and candidate members. The party's authority is on the rise. The people of Afghanistan believe the party, ardently support the ideals of the revolution," the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said in conclusion.

DRA LEADERS CONGRATULATE SOVIET SOLDIERS ON SERVICE

LD081619 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 May 86

[Report by Kabul correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Comrade Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, and Comrade Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, have come to congratulate Soviet servicemen on the approaching celebration of victory. Also here are representatives of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan. [video opens with shot of group of Soviet servicemen and cuts to slogan marking anniversary of Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Najib is then seen walking along a line of servicemen, shaking hands. The next shot shows Babrak Karmal doing the same, then Keshtmand. When the voice-over notes the presence of Afghan services representatives, two men in combat overalls carrying flowers are seen. The next shot of the Soviet servicemen shows them all to be wearing medals for Afghan service]

Congratulating our soldiers and conversing with them, the Afghan leaders expressed the great gratitude of their people to the representatives of the glorious Soviet Army for their heroic military labor in giving internationalist aid to Afghanistan. [video cuts to show a meeting in a hall, then closes in on platform to show Majibullah sitting next to a Soviet officer who is sitting next to Karmal, then a Soviet civilian, the Keshtmand in the front row of the platform]

It was also stressed that further strengthening and development of friendship with the Soviet Union and the heroic Soviet people are the basis of the entire activity of the PDPA.

NAJIBULLAH VISITS, SPEAKS TO FACTORY WORKERS

LD121222 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Greshnov reports: Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), visited today the Djangalak auto-repair factory in Kabul where he familiarized himself with production and talked with workers.

Speaking at a festive rally of workers, Najibullah pointed out that the factory was a symbol of unbreakable Afghan-Soviet friendship and its collective was the core of the Afghan working class. He also noted that the enterprise was making a weighty contribution to industrial development and training of national personnel.

The main task facing today the PDPA, the government and the entire Afghan people is the earliest restoration of peace in Afghanistan. The party and the government, Najibullah said, are exerting all their efforts to bring long-awaited peace, happiness and justice to the Afghan land.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee took part in a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial plaque in honour of waged and salaried workers of the factory killed by counter-revolutionaries.

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS CONTINUE IN GENEVA

LD121201 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 12 TASS -- The seventh round of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan is continuing here. They are being held through Diego Cordovez, a personal envoy of the U.N. secretary general.

The Afghan delegation at the talks is led by Shah Muhammad Dost, the Pakistani delegation -- by the Pakistani foreign minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

IRAN 'DAYDREAMS' OF DRA 'ISLAMIC REGIME'

LD121327 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- The Iranian authorities are instigating a broadening of interference in Afghanistan's home affairs and have even announced projects to set up an "Islamic regime" on that sovereign state's territory, the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY stresses in its commentary. This follows from a statement by Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, who addressed the other day the cabinet meeting. Speaking in an interview with the London-based journal "ARABIA", he also said that Iran "considers it to be its duty to Islam to give support to the Afghan people in the attainment of their goal". The prime minister apparently implied by people the counter-revolutionary Afghan rabble, who held an assemblage in one of Tehran's hotels early this month.

Those who know at least a little of the existing order in Iran, realise that the assemblage could be held only with the permission of the Iranian authorities.

At the rally, chief of counter-revolutionary groups anathematized the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva being held through a personal envoy of the U.N. secretary general with the aim of settling the situation around Afghanistan, and issued threats against the Afghan people.

Also noteworthy is how the Iranian propaganda media have synchronized with the Western mass media their statements against talks and a search for ways to normalize the situation around the DRA.

In that connection one cannot help asking several quite reasonable questions, the Soviet press agency NOVOSTI said. How can one tally the public moaning of the Iranian leaders over the destiny of the Afghan people with the suppression by them of the rights of their own people, especially the basic freedoms of the Kurds and other national and religious minorities? What would the Iranian leaders say, if they across their border connived with such assemblages as that held in a hotel in the Iranian capital, and at which open threats against Iran were issued?

The daydreams about establishing in the DRA a regime of the type of the Iranian one are substantiated by practical actions, the commentary goes on to say. Numerous camps to train gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries have been set up on Iran's territory. Thus, in operationin Dasht-e Haki (Zulfagar area) is a centre for the training of Afghan terrorists. Teachers and instructors at that centre are 300 Iranian Army officers and secret service members.

The Afghan counter-revolutionaries are undergoing military and special training also at the base of the 77th division of the Iranian Armed Forces in the city of Zahedan. Iranian Government emissaries and secret service members are illegally crossing into the territory of democratic Afghanistan, engaging themselves there in hostile propaganda, are trying to knock together gangs. Some high-ranking Iranians, who proclaim themselves to be the true guardians of Islam, are, in fact, assisting the Afghan counter-revolutionaries armed with American weapons to kill devout Afghan Moslems, blow up their mosques as was the case in Herat and Qandahar. It is high time to realise that nobody authorised Iran to take a decision on the future of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and that it is only the Afghan people, who have the right to decide how to build their life.

Life itself has shown who is in fact the true friend of the Iranian and other peoples of the Moslem countries, and who is their sworn enemy. The Iranians will never be made to forget how in 1978, in the times difficult for them, Moscow firmly told Washington that it is against interference from the outside in Iran's internal affairs of anybody and under any pretext. They in the Soviet Union also pointed out that purely internal events were taking place in Iran and questions pertaining to take should be resolved by the Iranians themselves. After the imposition by the United States of an economic blockade on Iran, the Soviet Union granted its neighbour the right of transport carriage of its cargoes across the Soviet territory.

It is apt to recall that today also because the danger of a new American attack against Iran has not gone, the press agency NOVOSTI said in conclusion. Moreover, it has increased. After the bandit raids of U.S. Air Force planes on Libya, the White House started issuing open threats already against Iran. In its striving for hegemonism, United States imperialism may try to "lynch" Iran too and those, who make political decisions in Iran, would be well advised to wake up to that fact.

PHILIPPINES MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET ASIA-PACIFIC STATEMENT

LD091045 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Manila May 9 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Almazov and Georgiy Shmelev Report:

The new initiatives set out in the Soviet Government's statement and aimed at settling the situation in the Asian-Pacific region must find a positive response on the part of all civilized countries and peoples, Toedoro Locsin, Philippine minister of information, has said during a meeting with the TASS correspondents. The Philippines, drawn into the orbit of the U.S. military-strategic interests in the region, is vitally interested in an improvement of the international situation in the region, the minister emphasized. According to Mr. Locsin, the United States seeks to keep forever its military presence in the Archipelago and put this forward as a condition when discussing the question of granting economic aid to the Philippines.

The minister declared for the widening and strengthening of friendly relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union. He pointed out that bilateral ties and contacts could successfully develop in the field of trade and in other directions. In this connection the minister displayed interest in the activities which are now taking place here within the framework of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Philippines.

TASS CITES DPRK PAPER ON SHULTZ VISIT TO SEOUL

LD101050 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 TASS -- "The trip to Seoul by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has again vividly shown that the policy of U.S. imperialism is the main cause of the maintenance of tension in the Korean peninsula", RODONG SHINMOON, newspaper of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, writes today.

During the visit George Shultz once again tried to justify the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea by pleading an alleged threat of an attack on the Seoul from the North. This is indicative of U.S. endeavours to continue the policy aimed at increasing its nuclear presence in the Korean peninsula, at consolidating the split of the country and at suppressing the democratic forces which come out against the Seoul regime. The United States' intrigues meet with mounting resistance of the South Korean population. Vigorous anti-American student demonstrations took place in Seoul on the day when George Shultz arrived.

Washington should immediately cease interfering in the affairs of Korea and should remove U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from its territory, RODONG SHINMOON emphasizes.

ARKHIPOV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

LD12217 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May (TANJUG) — First Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and Co-Chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov arrived here today.

Arkhipov heads the Soviet delegation to the 24th session of the committee.

Arkhipov and the Soviet delegation were welcomed by Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister and Co-Chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee Borislav Srebric.

The 24th committee session, to open in Belgrade tomorrow, will be devoted to current questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries and possibilities for its further development in the next five-year period.

ZAGLADIN RECEIVED BY GDR'S AXEN ON 9 MAY

LD100236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] According to reports from Berlin, Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on 9 May received Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and held a friendly discussion with him.

ZIMYANIN CONCLUDES VISIT TO POLAND

Report on Katowice Visit

PM130855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Katowice Voivodship"]

[Text] Katowice, 9 May -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, which is in Poland, arrived in Katowice Voivodship 8 May. It is accompanied by J. Biedrzycka, vice marshal of the Polish Sejm, and other officials, as well as V.I, Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

In the course of a meeting at the voivodship PZPR committee, First Secretary B. Ferensztajn familiarized the guests with the achievements of this major industrial region of the country, the problems and tasks in the socioeconomic sphere, and the activity of the voivodship party organization in the period of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. Emphasis was placed on the energetic activity of the voivodship PZPR organization in the progressive development of the national economy and in rallying all the people's patriotic forces.

Great attention was devoted to questions of further deepening Soviet-Polish cooperation.

The Soviet parliamentarians spoke of progress in the practical implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. M.V. Zimyanin particularly noted the role of science and technology in accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development and the importance of the maximum galvanization of the human factor and the utilization of the experience and achievements of all the socialist community countries in order to further increase their economic and defense might.

The head of the Soviet delegation conveyed the congratulations of Soviet working people to the Silesian working class on the 41st anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism. He wished Polish communists and all the people of fraternal Poland success at the 10th PZPR Congress, which will set new tasks in socialist building.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin monument in Myslowice. The Soviet guests' conversation with the party and economic aktiv of the V.I. Lenin coal mine became a lively, committed discussion of the need to strengthen contacts and establish direct business ties between related enterprises and collectives in Katowice Voivodship and Donetsk Oblast.

On the same day the delegation visited the "Katowice" metallurgical combine, the biggest in Poland, which is a symbol of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation. In the course of the meeting there was a profound exchange of opinions on all-around collaboration between the USSR and Poland. The Soviet parliamentarians familiarized themselves with production, and in particular with a recently commissioned modern shop for the large-volume tempering of rails, which operates on the basis of Soviet technology.

Wreaths were laid at the monument to the Soviet liberator soldiers in Sosnowiec.

Delegation Continues Tour

LD100625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Soviet of Nationalisties, is continuing its journey around Poland.

It participated in a mass meeting of youth in the town of Tychy, which was dedicated to the celebration of the 41st anniversary of victory over fascism. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Zimyanin and by Comrade Orlova, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a weaver of the Trekhgornaya Manufactura Combine in Moscow. They conveyed their greetings on the occasion of the anniversary.

The delegation then visited the Voivodship Park of Culture and Rest in Gorzow. The delegation returned to Warsaw the same day.

Meets Jaruzelski, Orzechowski

LD101817 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski received the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation, headed by Comrade Zimyanin, in Warsaw.

Comrade Zimyanin conveyed cordial greetings from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. Wojciech Jaruzelski asked that his cordial greetings be conveyed to Comrade Gorbachev and Comrade Gromyko. The sides unanimously noted the significance of further intensifying socialist integration and developing Soviet-Polish economic cooperation, placing particular importance on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Stress was placed on the exceptional importance of the new constructive initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries aimed at preserving and consolidating peace.

The Soviet delegation spoke today with Comrade Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister for foreign affairs.

Returns to Moscow

PM121422 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, which had been on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Polish Sejm, left Warsaw for Moscow today.

It was comprised of USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies I.S. Belousov, R.G. Gamzatov, N.V. Orlova, A.P. Romodanov, A.I. Sorokin, and L.K. Shepetis.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by R. Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Sejm, and other officials. V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland, was among the send-off party.

The delegation returned to Moscow the same day. The delegation was met at the airport by V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviets of the Union and Nationalities, respectively; N.M. Motova, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet; G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and other officials.

W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

HONECKER, CHNOUPEK BACK USSR ARMS INITIATIVES

PM090928 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline "Most Important Task"]

[Text] Berlin, 6 May -- Safeguarding peace is the most important task of the present day, and the GDR fully supports the USSR's constructive proposals aimed at completely ridding the planet of nuclear weapons before the year 2000 and the initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 11th SED Congress. This has been stated here by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The policy of the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist countries, he noted, is evidence of their sense of high responsibility for the fate of mankind. Western ruling circles use every means to try to maintain international tension and to aggravate confrontation as much as possible by fanning malicious anti-Soviet propaganda. All states need peace. That is why the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals have found such a positive and broad response on all continents.

Berlin, 6 May -- The CSSR fully supports the Soviet peace program aimed at freeing mankind from the threat of war and eliminating the arsenals of nuclear weapons even before the end of this century, B. Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, stated in an interview in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

The Soviet Union's constructive initiatives also envisage a considerable reduction of conventional armaments in central Europe and demonstrate a desire to create a collective international security system. The USSR's peace-loving policy convincingly repudiates the false claims of Western politicians and the mass media that the Soviet Union is striving to attain military superiority. On the contrary, it opposes the creation of new types of armaments. The implementation of the Soviet proposals would lead to the reduction of tension in Europe and would have a beneficial effect on international relations and on the entire course of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The question now, the minister continued, is to create the kind of political climate which would promote the development of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. That is the aim of the GDR and CSSR Governments' joint initiatives on creating a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. That would help to considerably reduce the level of military confrontation and promote the strengthening of confidence and international security. It is this trend in international politics which meets the European peoples' vital interests and finds the broadest support among the peace-loving people of the world, B. Chnoupek pointed out.

TASS CITIES CEAUSESCU SPEECH ON DISARMAMENT

LD111005 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bucharest May 9 TASS -- The way to security is not through the preservation and sophistication of nuclear weapons but through their destruction and through a transition to a real policy of disarmament, peace and cooperation, stated Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. He spoke here at a ceremony marking the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party.

Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that disarmament, and first of all nuclear one, is the only alternative to nuclear or chemical war which may result in the extinction of life on earth. The speaker stated that Romania actively supported the stage-by-stage programme suggested by the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament before the turn of the century.

Romania holds, the Romanian leader said, that in the present international situation, simultaneously with taking measures for a stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament, it is essential to move on to carrying out a comprehensive programme for universal disarmament, covering both chemical and conventional arms. Romania declares in all resoluteness for making the Balkans a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases.

A great threat to universal peace and cooperation is posed by state terrorism, the speaker pointed out. In this connection summit on the so-called "problem of terrorism" is fraught with a great danger which can lead to new acts of armed aggression against some independent countries. Repressive military actions against civilian population, bombardment and other forms of state terrorism should not be allowed, the Romanian leader emphasized.

POLAND'S SIWICKI HAILS SOVIET PEACE EFFORTS

PM130814 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Program of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May -- The Polish people are greeting the day of victory over Hitlerite fascism in an atmosphere of political and labor activeness, Army General F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, told a TASS correspondent in an interview. During the May Days of 1945, 41 years ago, after a battle lasting many years that was of unprecedented scale and ferocity, the most reactionary strike force of imperialism -- Hitlerite fascism, which had unleashed World War II for the purpose of establishing world supremacy -- was crushed.

The heroic people of the Land of the Soviets and their valiant Armed Forces defended their motherland's freedom and independence and made the decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, to the liberation of Europe's people from Hitlerite slavery, and to the salvation of world civilization. This is why during these days the gaze of all peace-loving mankind is once again directed hopefully toward the USSR, which has put forward a package of large-scale peace initiatives. The Soviet proposals are aimed at averting the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe posed by the dangerous U.S. political course.

The historically short postwar period, the minister went on to say, provides numerous examples of the positive impact of the Soviet Union's policy and of CPSU Congress decisions on shaping the international situation. The 27th CPSU Congress is of particularly great significance. In the course of its work mankind was presented with a new foreign policy philosophy elaborated by the Leninist party with regard to the realities of the modern world. Its essence is a planet without weapons, without violence, without wars, in which all problems and contradictions are resolved exclusively by peaceful means.

The 27th CPSU Congress also gave an exhaustive reply to the question of how to achieve this. We find it in the concept elaborated by Soviet Communists of a comprehensive international security system. The basis of this system embraces all the fundamental spheres of international relations -- military, political, economic, humanitarian. The implementation of the specific and constructive peace program advanced by the CPSU forum would free mankind forever from the threat of war.

This program has met with the full support of the Polish public. People of goodwill and many politicians and public figures throughout the world show lively interest in it. Unfortunately, this cannot be said of the governments of the leading NATO countries, and of the U.S. Administration above all. Their essentially negative approach to the USSR's peace initiatives very clearly expose their unfavorable attitude to nuclear disarmament. The adventurist steps being taken by the United States in the international arena are also distinguished by exceptional effrontery and danger.

The lessons of World War II call for vigilance. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that NATO has ready-made versions of war scenarios against the USSR and other socialist states. Therefore, it is perfectly natural that the 27th CPSU Congress also pointed to the need to further strengthen the USSR's defense capability in the interests of the socialist community's security. The Warsaw Pact states, including Poland, the Polish national defense minister emphasized in conclusion, will continue to do everything to preserve and strengthen peace on earth.

JOINT POLISH TRADE TALKS HELD; DOCUMENTS SIGNED

PM091300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trade Matters Discussed"]

[Text] A conversation took place in Moscow on 7 May between USSR First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister N.D. Komarov and Polish Foreign Trade Minister A. Wojcik, during which matters relating to Soviet-Polish trade in 1986 were discussed.

Documents were signed relating to the further expansion and consistent improvement of trade and economic ties between the two countries.

POLISH AUTHORITIES DETAIN SUSPECTED FRG SPIES

PM081450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Poland" under the rubric "from the IZVESTIYA teletype room"]

[Text] As the PAP agency reports, members of Polish security organs have detained two Polish citizens, Romuald L. and Iwona S. in Katowice, who are suspected of spying for FRG intelligence.

It has been established that Romuald L., a worker at the Voivoda Administration in Katowice, is connected with foreign intelligence. A hiding place was discovered in the apartment of Iwona S., who works in the state theater, containing special photographic equipment and film, cryptographic machines, a radio receiver for receiving espionage instructions, codes and code tables.

An investigation is being conducted on the case, the report indicates.

LOMEYKO CALLS FRG 'REVANCHIST' MEETING 'POLITICAL ACTION'

LD121416 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- A regular get-together of the revanchist land association of Sudeten Germans slated to be held in Munich, one with the participation of the West German head of government at that, is a political action, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing here today.

He said it is further evidence of dangerous revanchist trends existing in West Germany's political life.

The spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said the USSR has repeatedly condemned revanchist actions of this kind and its position on them is immutable. They cannot but have a negative effect on relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR. These relations can only develop normally on the healthy basis of the Moscow Treaty, a basis of peace, genuine goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

TASS ASSESSES FRG'S 'SECRET' DECISION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD122006 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

"To be or not to be: That is the question". FRG politicians now again pretend to be agonizing over the need to make a decision. Earlier, feigning uncertainty for a while, the West German authorities, however, joined in the sinister 'star wars' programme of the USA. The deployment of a horrible type of chemical weapons, binary weapons, in the FRG is now in the order of the day. And again, the decision, taken secretly in the Bonn corridors of power, is for the time being concealed from the public of the FRG and other countries by the smokescreen of various vague statements. The FRG Government resorts to the tactic of keeping back the truth and spreading half-truths or falsehoods and in every way avoids giving answers to questions posed by Social Democrats, also in the Bundestag. This is how the essence of the pretentions at casting about for the decision in Bonn is assessed by a prominent leader of the SDPG [Social Democratic Party of Germany], chairman of the working section of the parliamentary group of the party on foreign policy matters, Karsten Voigt.

Hermann Scheer, expert of the parliamentary group of the party on disarmament matters, speaks with concern about the fresh escalation of the chemical arms race into which the FRG has been involved. He writes in a press bulletin of the SDPG that this fact cannot be refuted by any official statements, that there is agreement between Bonn and Washington not to deploy U.S. binary weapons in the FRG without the consent of the FRG Government. As doubtful, in the opinion of the Social Democratic member of parliament, is the assertion of representatives of the ruling coalition that new chemical weapons will not be deployed in the FRG in peacetime at all. It is doubtful if only for the reason that components of those weapons can be delivered from the USA to depots prepared in the FRG in advance within only ten hours.

Huge stockpiles of chemical weapons, enough to poison the entire population of Europe, have been kept at U.S. ammunition dumps near Fischbach, Rhienland-Palatinate, over many years. Peace champions in the FRG continue their protests against this horrible source of danger in the heartland of the old world.

The idea of creating in Europe a zone free from chemical weapons, worked out jointly by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany is valuable and constructive. New large-scale proposals aimed at ridding humanity of chemical weapons were advanced at the Geneva conference on disarmament by the Soviet Union. Social Democratic Karsten Voigt on behalf of his party urged the cabinet of Helmut Kohl to follow the example of the Netherlands Government and to declare firmly to the United States that he rejects the production of binary weapons and will not allow their deployment in the FRG.

Bonn answers these calls, demands and proposals with ambiguous statements and absolutely unambiguous actions. The REUTER agency reports with a reference to governmental sources in Bonn that it is hoped in the circles of the ruling coalition CDU [Christian Democratic Union] - CSU [Christian Social Union] - Free Democratic Party that Washington's West European allies will approve of the agreement between the USA and the FRG on the production and deployment of the new kind of chemical weapons. By all indications, the lot has already been cast and debates on the question of binary weapons to be held in the West German Bundestag on May 15 are putting a good face on the matter. It can be recalled in this connection that several days before the parliamentary debates in November 1983 on the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in the FRG, components of the first "Pershing-2" missiles had already been brought to the U.S. air base at Ramstein from the USA.

There is perhaps no other government in Western Europe that would be supporting the U.S. militaristic programmes with such zeal. "The man took it into his head that in any question of importance he must not deviate from what President Reagan regards as right", this is what former FRG chancellor, Chairman of the SDPG Willy Brandt said about present chancellor of the FRG, Chairman of the CDU Helmut Kohl. One cannot but agree with this assessment.

SPD'S SCHEER CITED ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT

LD112045 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 11 TASS -- Hermann Scheer, expert of the SPD group in the FRG Bundestag for disarmament policy issues, told the SPD press service that he doubted the new American binary chemical weapons would not be deployed on the FRG's territory in peacetime. According to Hermann Scheer, the components of the new chemical weapon can be delivered to the FRG in a matter of ten hours, and this means that the FRG is, as a matter of fact, drawn into a new round of the chemical weapons race.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON YELTSIN'S ACTIVITIES IN FRG

PM090931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May First Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "End of Visit"]

[Text] Bonn, 8 May -- The CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, which took part in the Eighth German Communist Party [DKP] Congress, had a series of comradely meetings with the DKP leadership and heads of delegations from the fraternal communist and workers parties. B.N. Yeltsin reported on the Soviet people's implementation of the decisions of the historic 27th CPSU Congress and the Soviet Union's consistent struggle to rid mankind of the threat of war, which is the aim of the USSR's peace initiatives put forward recently by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The head of the CPSU delegation visited Duesseldorf, where he met with J. Rau, deputy chairman of the SPD, prime minister of Nordrhein-Westfalen, and the SPD's candidate for FRG chancellor in next year's Bundestag elections. There was an exchange of opinions on topical political issues and on the prospects for the development of USSR-FRG relations. J. Rau briefed B.N. Yeltsin on the FRG Social Democrats' election platform. There was also a meeting with G. Schroeder, chairman of the SPD Niedersachsen Land Organization.

In Bonn B.N. Yeltsin had a meeting with A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG Foreign Ministry state secretary, during which questions of the development of USSR-FRG relations were discussed.

The CPSU delegation met with a group of Green Party leaders in Bonn. During the conversation, B.N. Yeltsin reported on the measures being adopted by the Soviet Government to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Power Station].

B.N. Yeltsin was received in Bonn by P. Jenninger, president of the FRG Bundestag. In the course of the conversation, he discussed USSR's initiatives on reducing various types of arms and creating a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe as well as attitudes toward SDI and questions of improving information and technical cooperation.

The CPSU delegation met with leaders of the FRG democratic organization the "Peace List," whose candidates will take part in next year's Bundestag elections.

In an interview for leading television companies, newspapers, magazines, and news agencies from the FRG, the United States, Britain, and France, B.N. Yeltsin covered topical questions of the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policy, gave information on the progress in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, and sharply condemned attempts to misrepresent the true state of affairs at the power station.

Bonn, 8 May -- The CPSU delegation, which took part in the work of the Eighth DKP Congress in Hamburg, left Bonn today. The delegation included B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, who led the delegation; V.N. Golubeva, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the Ivanovo S.M. Kirov Weaving Factory; and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by H. Mies, chairman of the DKP, and other party leaders, as well as Yu. A. Kvitsinskiy, USSR ambassador to the FRG.

The CPSU delegation arrived in Moscow on the same day. It was met at the airport by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

REPORT ON MIES ADDRESS TO EIGHTH DKP CONGRESS

PM071408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by Yu. Yakhontov, V. Serov, and S. Sosnovskiy, own correspondents of PRAVDA and TASS: "For a World Without Nuclear Weapons: The West German Communist Party Congress Has Begun work"]

[Text] Hamburg, 2 May -- The ceremonial opening of the Eighth German Communist Party [DKP] Congress took place here today. Approximately 900 delegates from all parts of the FRG have come to the forum, which is being held in this very large West German port with its wealth of tradition in the revolutionary and workers movements. The envoys of more than 50 communist and workers parties and the national-liberation movement are here also. A CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Gorkom, is taking part in the congress' work.

The slogan of the Hamburg congress is "For a new policy: A world without nuclear weapons and work for all."

The DKP Board Report was delivered by party Chairman Herbert Mies.

The 2 1/2 years since the Seventh DKP Congress, he said, have shown our people more than ever before that the modern world is characterized by profound and rapid changes. Recent world events have also forced our country to decide: Will the FRG Government, despite its peace-making assurances, continue following the pernicious course of suppor for the policy of controntation and the arms race pursued by U.S. imperialism, or will it contribute by its own actions to the cause of safeguarding peace, disarmament, and detente? Will it continue with its reactionary and antidemocratic course or will the democratic forces succeed in bringing about a new and different policy?

Pease and work, H. Mies continued, are the most important of all man's vital rights. To realize them, our country needs a new policy and our people need a powerful anti-war movement, a militant working class and workers movement, joint actions by all democratic forces, and an even stronger DKP. We are indignant at U.S. imperialism's disgraceful bombing of Libya's civilian population, the speaker said. It has been reaffirmed that U.S. aggressive circles do not stop at violence or terror when acting as world policeman and dictating their will to other peoples. The FRG Government has approved that action in principle and this is a disgrace, the speaker noted.

While the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions engendered in the peoples a hope for progress in the attainment of nuclear disarmament, the United States continued its nuclear tests and missed a unique opportunity offered by the Soviet Union's policy. This prompts us to demand from the congress rostrum that all nuclear tests be ended! The Soviet proposal concerning an accord on the comprehensive cessation of nuclear explosions must be implemented. We are of the same opinion as the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the trade unions, the Green Party, and all peaceful forces, advocating that the FRG Government demand that the United States abandon nuclear explosions. Such is our people's will.

H. Mies condemned the secret agreements between the FRG and the United States, which have drawn the FRG into implementing the notorious U.S. "star wars" program. With that decision Bonn has assumed a proportion of the responsibility for the plans to transfer the arms race into space. This decision is contrary to FRG security interests and the will of the majority of our country's people. There can be only one response to the FRG Government's decision to take part in SDI: the struggle against "star wars" must continue.

The forces of peace and our people, the speaker noted, are confronted by the fact that Pershing -2's have been deployed and cruise missiles are being brought into our country. Does that afford our country greater security? No, it merely reduces it. There is a real threat to the Soviet Union from FRG territory. The presence of first-strike weapons in our country means a greater threat than ever before for it, too.

In their vassal-like fealty to the United States and desire for profits and for a review of the results of World War II, right-wing forces in the FRG are prepared to forego our country's security interests and gamble with its very existence.

We would like our century to end under the sign of peace, disarmament, and cooperation, and the new millennium to begin under a peaceful sky, without the fear of mankind's self-destruction. For that reason we wholeheartedly welcome the program for mankind's liberation from nuclear weapons by the year 2000, which was put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet phased program, containing concrete steps aimed at freeing the world of all nuclear weapons, the speaker continued, is being received by the people with growing approval. It meets the hopes and aspirations of all peoples, including the people of the FRG, for a life without fear of the threat of nuclear death. The Soviet peace proposals fill communists and antiwar movement campaigners with courage and give new impetus to the struggle for peace.

We FRG Communists are part of the forces of peace and progress. We share the peoples' concerns and aspirations and retain our optimism and faith in the future. We are convinced that the main motivating forces of the social development of our era -- the world socialist system, the revolutionary workers movement, the peoples, liberated from colonial appression, and the movement of peace-loving and democratic forces -- have the potential to further increase their influence. We are convinced that, despite class barriers and different sociopolitical systems, a worldwide coalition of reason may be created capable of preserving peace and preventing confrontation.

We FRG Communists agree with M.S. Gorbachev, who stated from the Soviet Communists' congress rostrum that "the course of history and of social progress demands with increasing persistence the establishment of constructive, creative cooperation among states and peoples on a worldwide scale... We proceed from the premise that the main thrust of the struggle in present-day conditions is to create dignified and truly humane material and spiritual living conditions for all the peoples, ensure the habitability of our planet, and treat its assets diligently. Above all its main asset -- man himself and his potential." The DKP chairman paid great attention to the 27th CPSU Congress results and rated highly the documents adopted there. The solution of the colossal tasks posed by the 27th congress, he said, will increase many times over the attractiveness of socialism's ideas throughout the world.

H. Mies subsequently dwelt on topical tasks of the DKP's struggle for peace and security.

In view of the aggravated situation in the world, we stress that the FRG's security policy must be determined by the principle that war must never again begin from German soil. Both German states -- the GDR and the FRG -- bear a special responsibility for maintaining peace.

On GDR-FRG relations, the speaker pointed out that for their normal development it is necessary first for the FRG to respect GDR citizenship, remove the so-called registration department in Salzgitter, and agree to the definitive settlement of the question of the route of the border along the middle of the River Elbe.

The FRG, he continued, must give a constructive reply to the USSR's new initiative on reducing conventional arms and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals. The new policy in the security sphere means an immediate freeze on and reduction of military spending. It is incompatible with the domination of the military-industrial complex.

These principles and demands in the security policy sphere are put forward not only by Communists but also by many other political and social forces. The DKP proposes that the FRG Government and parliament adopt a "Peace Charter," which must be consolidated immediately by practical actions.

To influence the U.S. Administration's position and urge it to accept the USSR's constructive proposal on renouncing all nuclear explosions and formulate the corresponding international agreement; to annul the secret agreements on the FRG's participation in implementing the SDI program; to promote the withdrawal from FRG of the Pershing-2's already deployed here; to help to prevent the deployment of cruise missiles, and thereby to contribute to eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe; to support the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe; to do everything possible to create a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe, to work toward banning and completely eliminating chemical weapons throughout the world, and never to permit the stockpiling of new U.S. war gases on FRG territory; and to promote the further development of peaceful mutual relations and cooperation with the socialist countries on the basis and in the spirit of treaties and agreements existing among European states.

The DKP, the speaker went on to say, urges the maximum expansion of the peace supporters' ranks and a variety of joint and purposeful actions by different political forces. We see even closer cooperation between the workers' movement and the peace supporters' movement, something which we Communists advocate, as the essential basis for the further development of the movement in support of peace.

In accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism, H. Mies continued, the DKP expresses solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism and for national and social liberation, freedom, and genuine sovereignty.

A considerable part of the DKP Board's report was devoted to an analysis of the causes of the present economic crisis of capitalism and its consequences for the FRG's working people. Since the change of government in 1982, H. Mies pointed out, there has been a turnaround, resulting in a change in the correlation of forces in favor of the extreme conservative wing of big capital and the military-industrial complex. There has been a redistribution of national income to the detriment of the working majority of the population. Mass unemployment is on the increase, particularly among young people and women. In a country as wealthy as the FRG a "new poverty" has appeared, affecting around 6 million people. Exploitation has become even fiercer. The spiritual and political atmosphere in the country has changed and is characterized by a lack of humanity and by an extreme conservatism. All this has been and remains accompanied by attacks on the basic rights of trade unions, the blanket surveillance of citizens, antidemocratic laws, an deterioration of the situation in the education sphere, the establishment of even more rigid controls on the mass media, and discrimination against progressive figures in culture.

The speaker demanded that a qualitatively new economic and social policy be pursued in the interests of the majority of the country's population. The DKP, he said, blames ruling big capital and the government for the fact that the country's economic and social position has deteriorated noticeably for several years. Real wages have fallen to the 1977 level whereas businessmen's incomes have risen by an average of 49 percent since then.

The speaker stressed the need to consolidate the unity of actions of communists, social democrats, trade unions, and other democratic forces and organizations in the struggle for working people's vital rights. He noted that the struggle for working people's economic interests is indissolubly linked with the defense of citizens' democratic rights, actions against the unconstitutional practice of the "Berufsverbot" [restricted entry into specified professions], against attempts to curtail workers' right to strike, and against turning the FRG into a police state practicing total surveillance. The DKP chairman pointed to the danger of the rebirth of neofascism in the country and the resurgence of revanchist tendencies.

Dwelling on party organizational work questions, H. Mies noted the successful implementation of Thaelmann's call to enlist new members into the party. He reported that the DKP now has nearly 58,000 members. In the period since the last DKP Congress, more than 200 new primary organizations and party groups have been set up. More than two-thirds of new party members are young people aged 30 and under. Over 55 percent of them are workers.

The source of the DKP's strength and optimism, H. Mies stated in conclusion, is the world communist movement and the solidarity of communist and workers parties and their loyalty to Marxist-Leninist principles. The CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the party congress says, he stressed, that "the communist movement can and must draw its strength from its class solidarity and the equitable cooperation of all fraternal parties in the struggle for common goals." The DKP holds aloft the banner of Ernst Thaelmann, his behests are for us not simply words but guidance for action. We will struggle in the spirit of Thaelmann's behests to carry out the goals and tasks set by the Eighth DKP Congress. Prolonged applause greeted the speech delivered by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and head of the CPSU delegation.

PRAVDA Carries Gorbachev Congratulations

PM090958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party

Dear Comrade Mies!

Accept most cordial congratulations in connection with your reelection as chairman of the German Communist Party.

This is graphic evidence of the confidence and prestige which you enjoy among West German Communists and in the international communist and workers movement as a consistent and selfless fighter for the vital interests of the country's working people, for the cause of peace, and for social progress.

I wish you successes in this responsible post.

With communist greetings,

M. Gorbachev

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES NEED FOR ARMS AGREEMENT

LD121953 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

Belgium's Minister of Foreign Affairs Leo Tindermanns in an interview to the Flemish newspaper "STANDAARD" has said, in reply to the question on propsects of attaining an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe:

"Conclusion of an agreement on medium-range missiles is not impossible. I hope that this will take place yet before the fateful date for deployment of additional missiles in our country. There is a change witnessed in the USSR'S stand. Yet until recently the Soviet Union considered it impossible to enact a separate agreement and demanded that a global agreement be concluded first. But some 'stumbling blocks' are still there: Soviet missiles deployed in Asia and independent nuclear forces of Britain and France. Some specialists believe that we cannot withdraw missiles since the USSR has an advantage over the West in conventional armaments. Belgium, however, in the course of the meetings within the Western European Union framework declared for the West to continue abiding by its own proposals which were put forward not so long ago, including the zero option."

SPANIARDS HOLD ANTI-NATO MARCH TO U.S. BASE

LD111323 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 11 TASS -- A peace march was held from Madrid to Torrejon de Ardoz 12 kilometers away today under the slogans "'No' to NATO" and "Get U.S. military bases out".

It was sponsored by the Anti-NATO commission of Madrid, which is a member of the coordinating committee of anti-war organizations of Spain.

Spokesmen for left-wing political parties, democratic trade unions and numerous antiwar committees and mass organizations declared their support for the march.

The marchers ended their procession with a mass rally outside a U.S. Air Base at Torrejon de Ardoz.

The march marked the start of a series of mass actions by progressively-minded Spaniards, which has been launched by the coordinating committee of anti-war organizations together with the "Civil Platform" against U.S. Military presence in Spain.

IZVESTIYA WARNS UK OF BINARY WEAPONS DANGER

PM091324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by A. Krivopalov: "Capitulation Again?"]

[Text] London -- A new danger is hanging over the British. They are threatened with the prospect of U.S. binary weapons being deployed in the British Isles under "exceptional circumstances."

While NATO representatives met in Brussels to sanction, away from the eyes of the West European public, the American plan which envisages reinforcing existing Pentagon arseals with "sophisticated" chemical mass destruction weapons, in Albion the alarm was sounding.

Protests against the actions of the Tory government, which, ostensibly in principle, already supported Washington in this issue, sounded even within the walls of Westminister. Representatives of the parlimentary opposition demanded that official London clearly and unequivocally state that under no circumstances would it permit the deployment of American binary weapons in the British Isles.

D. Davis, defense minister in the Labor "Shadow Cabinet," decisively condemned the plan that was approved, to all appearances, by NATO circles in secret. He stressed that this project had never been discussed in British Parliament.

Davis warned: "It will cause considerable damage to NATO and will only promote the chemical arms race, which may reach the same level and intensity as the nuclear arms race."

D. Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, condemned the binary weapons plan as "reprehensible in moral respects, politically provocative, and useless from a military viewpoint."

Commentators in the British press note that the Pentagon and NATO are speeding up the implementation of the "binary program" while the USSR has put forward at the Geneva Disarmament Conference a new plan to ban chemical weapons.

Answering criticism from the opposition, a high-ranking plenipotentiary from the British Ministry of Defense tried to calm the alarmed public. He assured them that the country's government will consider its decision before giving its formal consent to the deployment of binary weapons on British territory. Promises after promises, but who can now believe them with peace of mind after what happened with the piratical U.S. attack on Libya? The Tory power conceded totally at that time to the initiators of the aggressive attack on this country's innocent cities. Are we not talking about fresh capitulation?

AL-ASAD: SYRIA RELIES ON USSR TO CONFRONT U.S.-ISRAELI 'THREATS'

OW121250 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 12 May 86

[From "The World today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Syria has recently become the object of threats and attacks by Washington and Tel Aviv. This campaign was started immediately after the Tokyo summit of leaders of leading capitalist countries where the Reagan administration managed to impose its imperialistic concept of struggle against so-called international terrorism on Western partners. Some Israeli leaders have come out with provocative statements about the preparations for aggressive actions against Syria. The Paris newspaper LE MONDE expresses the view that Israel is preparing a military operation against Damascus. This issue is being increasingly openly discussed by observers in Arab capitals. The newspaper prints a report which says that Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin during his recent visit to the United States informed the U.S. leaders about the preparations for the attack. The U.S. TV company CBS, quoting U.S. intelligence specialists, has reported that Israel is getting ready to deal a strong military blow to Syria. The White House is neither confirming nor denying these ominous rumors.

There is a tense situation on the Golan Heights which I visited recently. Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas told me that Israel has concentrated large military units, primarily armored units, there. In reporting from the Golan Heights, NBC correspondent reported recently: A threat hangs over the region. The calm on the Golan Heights is deceptive. When Israeli Prime Minister Peres recently visited a Druze village in the occupied part of the Golan Heights, he noted that its inhabitants fully support Syria. Tension in the region is rising, reports the correspondent.

During a meeting with Syrian Arab Republic President Hafiz al-Asad, I asked him: [video shows Seyful-Mulyukov interviewing the Syrian president] Lately Israel has been increasing tension on the Golan Heights, threatening Syria with aggressive actions. What is behind all that, Mr President?

Within the fraemwork of its warlike course, said President Hafiz al-Asad, Israel is trying to frighten Syria before the beginning of an aggression, to shake our determination and strength. We think, or let us rather say we suppose, that this is a prelude to armed aggression against Syria. The Syrian people, however, are not afraid of U.S.-Isarel threats and are taking measures to strengthen their defense capabilities. Syria relies in this on the strength of its people, the power of the Arab and the world liberation movement, and its friends in the world, primarily the Soviet Union.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS TERRORISM ACCUSATIONS

LD121230 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 12 TASS — Syria condemns terrorist acts no matter who they are inspired by. Accusations which are being voiced in the West about Syria's alleged involvement in terrorist acts committed recently in West European countries are slander, Faruq al-Shar', Syrian minister of foreign affairs, has stated in an interview with the influential West German weekly, DER SPIEGEL.

"The United States and Israel," the minister went on to say, "are looking for a pretext to launch an aggression against our country, seeking to intimidate the Syrians. But they will not manage to force us to our knees."

In conclusion the Syrian foreign minister pointed out that his country was prepared to support countries' joint efforts directed against terrorism which civilians fall victim to.

WESTERN, 'ZIONIST' MEDIA CREATING CLIMATE FOR ATTACK

PM131009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "A 'Tried and Tested' Scenario"]

[Text] In recent days threats against Syria have become louder and louder. According to the American weekly NEWSWEEK, a "quest for ways of punishing Damascus" is in full swing. Punishing it for what?

For the purpose of this quest, or rather for the fabrication of a "pretext," the old scenario used by Washington "neoglobalists" before is being applied: The United States is trying to accuse Syria of complicity in "international terrorism." Let us recall that the same accusations were used for propaganda preparation and cover for the American attack on Libya. The flareup of accusations and threats coincided with the Tokyo conference of the "Seven" industrially developed capitalist states and the visit of Israeli Defense Minister Y. Rabin to the United States.

In launching the propaganda attack on Syria, the Western and Zionist information organs are trying to portray the support given by that country to the Lebanese patriots fighting for their country's complete liberation from the Israeli interventionists and to the Palestinian resistance movement as "assistance to terrorists." The Syrians resolutely reject these accusations. "We unhesitatingly oppose terrorism," Syrian President H. al-Asad has stated. "But we emphasize the clear distinction between terrorism and the resistance movement."

It is Syria which is now the victim of terrorism being perpetrated against it on a statewide scale. For nearly 19 years Syrian lands have been occupied by the Israeli aggressors, who constantly resort to armed blackmail and aggressive sallies.

The threats against Syria were made at the very moment when Damascus had once again reaffirmed its determination to seek a comprehensive political settlement to the Middle East conflict. Syria rejects separate deals of any kind and upholds the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people's right to sovereignty and the creation of their own state. The Syrian president recently came out once again for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East.

In this situation it is quite obvious that the campaign of threats and accusations which has been launched according to the old scenario has the aim not only of creating a suitable climate for an attack on Syria, but also of undermining the quest for the peaceful solution of the region's acute problems, maintaining tension there, and intimidating the independent Arab states.

Algerian Press Cited

LD111337 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Algiers May 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Korzelev reports: A month has not passed since the U.S. barbaric attack on Libya, but Israel is already threatening Syria, another Arab state, with armed aggression, writes today the Algerian newspaper "AL SHA'B".

The aggressors have the same scenario: at first accusations of "terrorist actions", then military preparations. The paper calls attention in this context to the fact that Tel Aviv started its sabre-rattling right after the end of the Tokyo summit where the U.S. Administration literally egged its other participants on the struggle against "terrorism". This means in Washington's parlance a military strike at any country objectionable to it.

"AL MASA", another Algerian paper, points to the coordination of aggressive efforts between the USA and Israel. Fearing broad international condemnation, the USA is seeking to egg Israel on Syria. It is difficult for the White House to find a better executor of its designs, the paper writes.

IZVESTIYA EDITOR, SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL VISIT SYRIA

For Syrian reportage on the visits of Ivan Laptev, editor in chief of IZVESTIYA, and (Olgar Slemanov), deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African countries, to the Syrian Arab Republic see the Syria section of the 8 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES 12 MAY

LD121439 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 May (TASS) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Moscow today on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Leonid Ilyichev and other officials.

Klibi Comments

LD121913 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At Sheremetyevo Airport, he made the following statement to our correspondent Sergey Yevgeviv:

[Begin recording] I am very pleased to respond to the Soviet Government's invitation to visit this great country which has relations of friendship and mutual respect with all Arab states.

I am very happy to be able to make this visit which was prevented from taking place earlier due to dangerous incidents in the Arab world. This invitation was confirmed by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze during our meeting in New York last fall, which was an occasion for getting to know each other and to conduct talks that I consider very important.

I would like to express, on my own behalf and on behalf of the delegation of the Secretariat-General, my sincere admiration to all the friendly Soviet peoples, wishing them further progress and hoping for the consolidation of fruitful cooperation between them and our Arab peoples.

My visit to the Soviet Union takes place at a critical period in the Middle East, because tension increases every day due to Israel's continued threats.

I am certain that we all share the deep worry resulting from the treacherous aggression against Libya, and because of the Israeli concentration on Syrian borders, undoubtedly aimed at planning a new aggression against what Isreal itself considers to be the citadel of Arab steadfastness in the face of its hegemony.

Israel's current threats require all peace-loving countries, led by the Soviet Union, to show more support and backing for the Arab nation its steadfastness against Israeli hegemony. My visit comes at a time when the danger of Israeli aggression against Palestinian territories increases, and during which acts of oppression and tyranny inside occupied Arab land increase. Israel has refused all peaceful initiatives, among them the initiative of the Soviet Union calling for an international conference within the framework of the United Nations with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of this people which can play a leading role in developing and improving the region if it achieves its natural and legitimate right to self-determination.

The current situation is also characterized by the emergence of new hostile intentions toward Lebanon, and particularly toward south Lebanon which has given the best example of steadfastness and heroic resistance. It is clear that these dangerous issues which are being faced by our states in the eastern Mediterranean coincide with a flared-up war in the Gulf between Iraq and Iran which is now its 6th year. This is a war which inflicts heavy casualties and destruction on both neighboring peoples. There is a danger of it expanding; it threatens peace and security of the whole region. The international community is called on to make new and effective efforts and means to end this war as soon as possible, especially because Iraq has repeatedly expressed agreement with all initiatives aimed at ending the fighting and returning to international legitimacy.

These important issues, and others also important to both parties, will be discussed between us and our friends in the Soviet Union which has shown a respectable stand and firm principles toward the Arab struggle. It supports the recovery of legitmate rights. Undoubtedly, it is also important discuss other international matters which are important to all of us, particularly the struggle of the African peoples for emancipation and especially the struggle of liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia as well as the steadfastness of struggling states against the racist regime in South Africa. These are matters about which the Arab League is very honored with regard to the firm stance taken by the USSR toward them.

Finally, I again express my happiness at visiting this friendly country. I salute its leadership, its government, and its great people. [end recording]

TASS CITES JANA ON EXPULSION OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMATS

LD121612 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 12 TASS -- According to JANA news agency, the People's Bureau for External Relations of the Socialist People's Libyian Arab Jamahiriyah has adopted a decision to expel from Libya 36 Western diplomats for activity incompatible with their diplomatic status.

Among the expellees, twenty-five are from the Embassy of Italy, four, of the Federal Republic of Germany, one, of France, one, of the Netherlands, two, of Spain, two, of Belgium, and one, of Denmark.

They have given between one week and ten days to leave. The remaining staff of the embassies is not allowed to travel beyond Tripoli without a preliminary notification to the Libyan authorities.

Pointing out that the measures were undertaken in response to the disciminatory measures with regard to the staffs of the Libyan People's Bureaus in these countries, carried out under pressure from the United States, the Libyan People's Bureau for External Relations reaffirmed the friendly character of relations with the peoples of these nations.

DFLP LEADER HAWATIMAH CRITICIZES U.S., ISRAEL

LD091122 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Statement by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, to Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, Soviet television correspondent; recorded -- date and place not given]

[Text] The Middle East is one of the hot spots and tension centers of the world. This is due to the aggressive Reaganite policy, the new fascist policy, and the Israeli expansionist policy.

The policy constitutes a prominent link in Reagan's overall neoglobalist policy. It is a policy based on aggression and imperialist hegemony. It is for this reason that we find that tension in the Middle East is closely linked with a series of explosions caused by U.S. imperialism and its reactionary and fascist allies in various parts of the world. Neoglobalism is tied to the policy of the arms race, space militarization, and star wars, to which Reagan and the U.S. Administration have resorted.

In the Middle East, we have seen and still see armed aggressive actions committed by U.S. imperialism which were manifested in the direct aggression on Libya. Preparations are now being made for a new aggression that might be even greater than the previous one, since the U.S. imperialist fleets are massing in the Mediterranean with the backing of Israeli aggressiveness. U.S. imperialism and Zionist aggressiveness might join in action against Libya, Syria, and southern Lebanon.

Within the framework of this aggressive policy, the continued repressions of the Palestinian people at the hands of the Israelis, who are backed by the very sophisticated U.S. war machine, takes a prominent place. This is because Israel still denies the Palestinian people's right to return home, to determine their own fate, and to set up their own independent state. U.S. imperialism continues to oppose the holding of an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis and its central issue, the Palestine question, on the basis of safeguarding the rights of the Arab peoples and the rights of the Palestinian people to an independent state in the presence of the PLO as an equal, independent member.

The peoples of Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, and other Middle Eastern countries have been continuing their struggle against this aggressive expansionist Israeli policy and U.S. imperialism. They have also been struggling against the Camp David accords and the Reagan initiative, as well as the Amman agreement, and in support of holding an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis to be chaired by the USSR and the United States. The conference would address the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state, as well as the right of the PLO and the Palestinian people to demand the withdrawal of Israel from the entire occupied territory. We are continuing the struggle on these political bases. The PLO program accords with the Fahd plan and the 1984 Soviet proposals.

The USSR and the other socialist bloc countries as well as all forces of liberation, progress, and socialism in the world, support us. This is because all those who struggle for the peoples' right to national liberation and social progress stand by that right.

We are confident that the current blustering of the United States in the Miditerranean and that of NATO will fail, thanks to our peoples' solid struggle and support from the USSR and all forces of good and progress in the world for our just struggle for the sake of our rights.

UAE INFORMATION MINISTER ON SUPPORT FOR SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD112200 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 May 86

[Interview with Ahmad ibn Hamid al-Nuhayyan, United Arab Emirates [UAE] minister of information, by TASS correspondent Andrey Popov in Abu Dhabi; date not given -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The events in the Mediterranean Sea and the incessant U.S. provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah are being followed anxiously and with concern in Abu Dhabi. The Soviet Union's consistent policy aimed at support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples, and its tireless efforts in the struggle for peace are highly appraised here. In the capital of the United Arab Emirates I met Ahmad ibn Hamid al-Nuhayyan, minister of information.

[Popov] Minister, the positions of the Soviet Union and the United Arab Emirates on the issue of settling the Middle East crisis are known to be quite close. The USSR and the UAE have been and still do advocate a stable and just peace in this region.

[Al-Nuhayyan, in Arabic fading into Russian translation] The energetic activity of the Soviet Union, as a great power in the struggle for peace throughout the world, is well known. This relates to the Middle East in particular. Manifested in this activity, which is aimed at strengthening peace -- Ahmad ibn Hamid al-Nuhayyan says -- is the responsibility assumed by the USSR, as a great power, for the destiny of peace. Our country, the minister goes on, has from the very moment it was established advocated the establishment of a stable and just peace in our region. We reject all sorts of separate deals imposed upon the Arab peoples, and support those proposals put forward the the Soviet Union for the settlement of the problem and the establishment of peace in the region.

PRAVDA WRITER SEES 'NEW STAGE' IN SUDAN'S POLITICAL LIFE

PM091111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "At a New Stage"]

[Text] The 1-year transitional period in Sudan, during which the country was led by the military administration which came to power as a result of the overthrow of Numayri's dictatorial regime, has officially ended.

Parliamentary elections have been held. On the basis of their results a Constituent Assembly has been formed, to which the Transitional Military Council has handed over legislative power. The Transitional Military Council, the transitional government, and the transitional supreme military executive council for the southern region have been dissolved. The functions of collective head of state will be fulfilled by the Supreme council of Sudan elected by the Constituent Assembly, consisting of five people.

What political forces have come to power with the departure of the military? The largest number of votes in the elections, and correspondingly places in the Constituent Assembly, went to the bourgeois parties -- Al-Ummah and the Unionist Democratic Party, which traditionally enjoy influence in the country, especially in the main Muslim communities.

S. al-Mahdi, leader of Al-Ummah, has been elected prime minister of Sudan, with S. al-Mirghani, member of the Unionist Democratic Party Politburo, as chairman of the Supreme Council. The two parties are operating on the basis of a political agreement, and by all appearances their representatives will receive the vast majority of portfolios in the government to be formed in the next few days.

Thus circles which the Sudanese press describes as "centrist" have taken the political center stage in Sudan, as happened more than once in the past, before Numayri. Of course, these circles' desire for changes is limited by their class nature. However, it is not superfluous to recall that at one time, coming out against Numayri and entering into the "alliance of forces for national salvation" together with the trade unions and other political parties, including the Communist Party, they pledged to seek the elimination of the consequences of the dictatorial regime's rule and ensure the country's democratic development. Now the question arises: To what extent will the "centrist parties," having come to power, remain true to these pledges? What influence will be exerted by the reactionary "Islamic front," which would not be averse to joining the government, but only on condition that the Communists are not allowed in?

With the transfer of power to civilian forces, a new stage has begun in Sudan's political life. The country's further development will undoubtedly depend largely on the activeness and cohesion of democratic forces which seek changes in accordance with the interests of the broad masses of the people.

PRAVDA: ARAB PAPER REPORTS U.S. PLAN AGAINST LEBANON

PM081446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Plan for new Aggression"]

[Text] Beirut, 30 Apr -- The Lebanese newspaper AL-SHARQ today carried a report on a plan developed by the Pentagon to seize extensive regions of Lebanese territory.

The plan of aggression, the newspaper points out, envisages the intensive bombing of West Beirut by ships from the U.S. 6th Fleet based in the Mediterranean. At the same time Israeli planes are to carry out air attacks on a number of the country's southern regions, while the puppet "Army of Southern Lebanon" is to launch an offensive with Israeli support to the east of Sidon. An armed demonstration in the capital by certain Lebanese groupings of pro-Western orientation is also planned.

The aim of the operation against Lebanon planned in Washington, AL-SHARQ notes, is to establish a NATO base on this Arab country's territory and force on the region the American-Israeli version of a settlement to the Middle East conflict.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS NICARAGUAN LEADER

LD122249 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1973 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Managua, 12 May (TASS) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has received a Soviet delegation in Managua. The delegation is led by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation made a stop in Managua en route from San Jose, were it had taken part in the inauguration ceremonies of Oscar Arias Sanchez, president of the Republic of Costa Rica. During the meeting, the sides exchanged views on the international situation, particularly on the situation in Central America and Nicaragua, which is being subjected to U.S. aggression, and also on ways to achieve a political settlement in the region.

ORTEGA OUTLINES CONDITIONS FOR SIGNING PEACE ACT

LD112114 Moscow TASS in English 0512 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Managua May 11 TASS -- President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has said that in order to achieve peace in Central America it is essential above all to ensure his country's right to sovereignty and independence and protect it from U.S. aggression.

He made the statement in conjunction with a proposal by Colombian President Belisario Betancur for signing a Contadora peace act.

The document will gain real force and Nicaragua will sign it only if the United States ends its aggressive activities against Nicaragua, Ortega said.

He added that some important provisions of the act such as control over arms arsenals, the withdrawal of foreign "advisers" from Central American countries and the termination of provocative maneuvers need to be further discussed.

This is why, he said, it is premature to fix the act-signing date as June 6.

SANDINIST ASSEMBLY EXAMINES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

LD111304 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Managua May 11 TASS -- The Nicaraguan capital was the venue for a special meeting of the Sandinista Assembly, the supreme permanent consultative organ of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation (SFNL), which examined the republic's draft constitution worked out by the National Assembly.

Carlos Nunes, National Assembly president, said in an interview to the newspaper "BARRICADA" that the meeting of the Sandinista Assembly had revealed a desire for seeing the future constitution a "revolutionary and democratic document" which should formalize the main gangs of Nicaraguan revolution.

The SFNL leadership called on all political forces in the country to participate in a national dialogue to discuss the draft new constitution. According to a decision of the Nicaraguan Government, the nation-wide discussion of the democratic constitution, the first in the republic's history, will start on May 18, the birthday of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the Nicaraguan national hero.

SOMOZISTS PREPARING FOR JUNE INCURSION

PM081424 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Training"]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government radio station, La Voz de Nicaragua, has demanded that the Costa Rican authorities take resolute measures to forestall the CIA's subversive actions aimed at involving that country even further in U.S. impeiralism's dirty war against the revolutionary republic. According to the radio station's report, around 3,000 Somozist bandits are undergoing military training on Costa Rican territory with the intention of carrying out an armed incursion into Nicaragua in June.

CONTRA GROUP GIVES PASTORA VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE

LD111420 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 11 TASS - A vote of "no confidence" has been carried in Eden Pastora, one of the leaders of the anti-Nicaraguan organisation Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, the EFE agency said. He has lost his post as a result of friction among the leadership of the alliances.

Pastora's dismissal is a result of the general crisis in the camp of the contras, who are trying to shift the blame for military defeats onto one another. An evidence of this is also a statement by Chaparro Emiliano, another leader of the alliance, that armed actions against the Nicaraguan people bear no promise. The EFE agency reports permanent friction among the leadership of another organisation of the contras, the opposition bloc of the south. Adolfo Chamorro has been dropped fromt he post of that bloc's leader.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON 'HEROIC BATTLE' OF NICARAGUANS

LD120650 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- Pavel Bogomolov, PRAVDA's correspondent in Nicaragaua, filed a dispatch telling readers about the heroic battle of the Nicaraguan people against the enemies of the revolution.

The battle against counter-revolutionaries has a variety of forms -- from hot pursuit of Somozist forces to major foreign policy initiatives, from efforts to combat organizers of economic sabotage to ideological education campaigns among the population.

The correspondent noted that hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans were involved in the effort to overcome the effects of imperialist aggression. For instance, the association of farm workers pledged to take in better harvests of main food commodities this year. The Sandinista Revolution Defense Committee, organized in populated locations, help the authorities cope with the problem of providing municipal services to the population.

Even under the existing difficult conditons the Sandinista National Liberation Front honors the pledges it gave to other politicial parties, including the legal opposition, which has different points of view on a variety of burning problems of the country, the correspondent went on to say.

Self-control and presence of mind, humanism and the belief in the bright future of their homeland -- these features characterizing the builders of the new Nicaragua -- are in stark contrast with the brutality and venality of the "contras" payrolled by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Bogomolov emphasized.

ARGENTINE NATIONAL CONGRESS OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD121654 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- Juan Carlos Pugliese, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of the Republic of Argentina, arrived here today for an official visit as a guest of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES NEW GUYANESE ENVOY

PM130816 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 86 p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 6 May USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.G. Komplektov received Guyanese Ambassador to the USSR M.L. Parris in connection with the upcoming presentation of his credentials.

CHILEAN CIVIC ASSEMBLY PRESENTS DEMANDS

PY102152 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 7 May 86

[From the "News" feature]

[Text] Juan Luis Gonzalez, president of the Civic Assembly Board, yesterday afternoon delivered to the Interior Ministry a document entitled "Chilean People's Demand." This document was approved at a meeting of the Civic Assembly attended by representatives 300 social organizations. This paper calls for the reinstatement of democracy in Chile. The Civic Assembly delegation did not get to see any high-ranking officials of Pinochet's military dictatorship.

The assembly gave the dictatorship a 31 May deadline to answer its demands. One of the organizations that belongs to the Civic Assembly, the National Workers Command, has already approved an extended nationwide strike for the 1st week of June. Scheduled social mobilizations include marches in all cities of the country on the 14th, a nationwide strike of health workers on the 15th, a demonstration by Chilean women on the 20th, and a nationwide strike of education workers on the 29th.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC-CULTURAL AGREEMENT -- The signing of a cooperation program between the USSR and Venezuela in the sphere of science and culture for 1986-1988 has taken place in Caracas. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 May 86 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, RYZHKOV DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLAN

LD121447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today and studied the draft state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990.

It was noted at the meeting that the draft 5-year plan has been drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the directives of the Political Report of the Central Committee to the party congress and Draft Basic the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. With the aim of implementing in practice the party's general line of accelerating the country's social and economic development, the draft includes assignments and measures to achieve in the 12th 5-Year Plan period a cardinal change in all directions of economic activity, to place the national economy on the path of intensive development on the basis of scientific and technological progress, to ensure a steady growth of the material and cultural standard of the Soviet people's life, and to strengthen the country's economic and defensive might.

The USSR Council of Ministers approved in the main the draft 5-year plan. A decision adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers envisaged that the draft 5-year plan will be submitted for discussion to the USSR Supreme Soviet in May. Aliyev and Vorotnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, participated in the Council of Ministers' session. The meeting was addressed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

NATIONAL LEADERS ATTEND CINEMATOGRAPHY CONGRESS

LD130754 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- The Fifth Congress of the Soviet Film-Makers opened in the Grand Kremlin Palace today. Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Ryzhkov and other Soviet leaders are taking part in the work of the congress. Opening the congress, one of the veteran Soviet film directors, Iosif Kheifits, said that it would consider ways of the further progress of Soviet cinema and sum up the results of the work done by the Soviet Film-Makers' Union since the previous congress five years ago. That artistic organization unites more than 6,500 directors, script-writers, cameramen, actors, critics and other specialists. More than 660 of them, representatives of all the union republics, have been elected delegates to the congress. Guests from any countries have been invited to it as well. A report was delivered to the congress by Lev Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the board of the Soviet Film-Makers' Union.

Attendees Named

LD130835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] The results to work done in the last 5 years and plans for the future are being discussed by delegates at the Fifth Congress of Cinematographers of the USSR. It opened in Moscow today in the Great Kremlin Palace. Those assembled greeted Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, Yakovlev and Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, with continuous applause.

LEADERS RECALL VICTORY DAY IN SPEECH, ARTICLES

Kulikov Remembers War

PM121340 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 p 1

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces: "The Inextinguishable Light of Victory"]

[Text] Dawn was breaking, and the ears of grain were absorbing the morning dew. The city streets were deserted and silent at daybreak. The clocks were ticking off the first hours of a Sunday and the last minutes of peaceful life.

The calendar read 22 July 1941. Enemy tanks were warming their engines, soldiers wearing helmets which came right down to their eyes were lining up in march formation, and heavy bombers with black crosses on their wings were rolling out for takeoff.

The war was launched simultaneously along a gigantic front stretching from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea. The entire strength of an army mobilized in advance, with 2 years of experience in warfare and armed with the latest equipment -- 5.5 million soldiers and officers, 5,000 aircraft, 3,700 tanks, and over 50,000 guns and mortars -- was concentrated on the first strike. Treacherously breaking the nonaggression treaty, Hitler's Germany launched a strike of enormous power against the Soviet Union. The guns roared for 1,418 days and nights. They were silenced only in May of 1945.

Today, on the 41st annivesary of the great victory, memory turns back to the past. The war found me a lieutenant in the small Ukrainian town of Vladimir-volynskiy, assistant commander of a reconnaissance company in the 41st Tank Division. I experienced the bitterness of retreats, the hardships of battle raging incessantly for 8 days and nights to break out of encirclement, and the joy of the first victories, when for about a week we held the fascists back by the city of Malin on the approaches to the Dnieper. I witnessed numerous instances of heroism displayed by our soldiers and commanders. I will always remember the names of my fellow-servicemen, together with whom I learned my first lessons in military courage, bravery, and staunchness in hard bloody battles against the invaders.

At that time, in the grim year of 1941, we still did not know and could not have known that the war would last for 4 whole years. We were, however, firm in the knowledge that the fate of the motherland was being decided at Vladimir-volynskiy and the Brest Fortress ramparts, near Odessa and Yelnya, on the approaches to Leningrad and Moscow, at every firing position, in every trench. Our army exhausted the enemy in fierce clashes, gathered experience and strength, and learned to win victory.

The rout of the Hitlerites near Moscow was the major military-political landmark along the difficult road to victory. Soviet servicemen crushed the fascist hordes by Stalingrad and Leningrad and in the Caucasus, and dealt crushing blows to the enemy at the Kursk Balient, in the right-bank Ukraine and Belorussia, and in the course of the Iasi-kishinev, Wisla-oder, Berlin, and other operations.

The great liberation march by Soviet servicemen through the countries of central and southeast Europe, which began after the most powerful blows against the invaders in the spring and fall of 1944, displayed before the eyes of the world the bravery and heroism of our soldiers and the inexhaustible moral strength of the Leninist principles of internationalism and proletarian solidarity.

The major positive developments that occurred in the world arena as a result of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the strengthening of the forces of socialism and democracy, and the growth of the Soviet Union's prestige and influence generated frenzied malice among imperialist circles in the Western powers, primarily the United States and Britain. They were particularly scared that the ideas of socialism would gain support among the broad strata of working people in capitalist countries.

Under these conditions, imperialist circles in the United States, the greatest capitalist power that emerged from the war stronger both economically and militarily and at that time enjoyed monopoly of atomic weapons, took it upon itself to usurp the role the role of world gendarme, a "savior" of the so-called "free world." Ideas about forming an aggressive alliance on an anti-Soviet and anticommunist basis, a bloc of capitalist states to launch a struggle against the USSR and the other countries that had taken the path of building socialism, emerged at the same time in the West.

Embarking on a direct repudiation of alliance pledges given during the war against fascist Germany, the United States and Britain set about organizing a military-political bloc of capitalist states aimed directly against the Soviet Union which had made a decisive contribution to the achievement of victory and lost more than 20 million people. The North Atlantic Pact, an aggressive alliance signed at the time by 12 states, was concluded in Washington only 4 years after the end of World War II, in April 1949. It was later joined by Greece and Turkey. A package of agreements providing for the rebirth of militarism in the FRG and for that country's membership in NATO was signed at the Paris Conference of nine Western countries in October 1954. Thus the NATO countries harnessed West Germany to their military chariot, a fact that directly contravened the Potsdam spirit and deepened the division of Europe further still. Spain was the last to join NATO's ranks. From the first days of its existence, the NATO bloc has been an instrument for fanning the "cold war" and the arms race, stepping up military preparations, and implementing a policy "from positions of strength." At that time the Pentagon, on President Truman's instructions, elaborated a plan for the preparation and conduct of atomic warfare against the USSR and the countries maintaining friendly relations with it, codenamed "Dropshot." The start of the war was tentatively set for 1957. It was planned to drop 300 atom bombs in the course of the first 30 days of the war, and they, in the opinion of the plan's authors, should have crushed the Soviet Union's will to resist and forced it to capitulate.

Britain's chiefs of the Defence Staff were simultaneously developing plans for atom bomb raids and the use of bacteriological weapons against the Soviet Union. According to their estimates, they were to strike against 58 Soviet cities, each with a population of over 100,000. Moscow, Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Baku, and other industrial centers were selected as their primary targets.

It was only natural that the whipping up of international tension, the intensive military preparations by NATO states, and the rebirth of West German militarism should dictate the need to consolidate the defense capability of the USSR and the still young people's democratic states in Eastern Europe, which could not have remained passive in the face of the growing danger from imperialism.

It was in this way that the Warsaw Pact Organization, which was and remains a truly defensive alliance, was created on the basis of the fraternal combat collaboration between our peoples who struggled against fascism during the Great Patriotic War. The combat alliance of fraternal peoples has been in existence for 31 years. These years have been a period of tireless struggle against military danger, for peace and for equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between different states.

Our countries' major initiatives, aimed at the consolidation of peace in Europe and at detente, are linked with the Warsaw Pact. The Political Consultative Committee conferences have elaborated a package of proposals aimed at excluding all varieties of nuclear weapons from states' arsenals, directing nuclear energy exclusively toward peaceful purposes, reducing military budgets, limiting and terminating the arms race, and disarmament.

The peaceful initiatives for the limitation of arms and for disarmament, recently put forward by the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact countries, have encountered broad support in many countries in the world.

The specific proposals on the entire range of problems concerning space, nuclear, and conventional arms and the numerical reduction of armed forces in Europe show the realistic way to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, terminate the arms race, and normalize the international situation.

At the same time, recent adventurous actions by the United States, supported by other NATO countries, demonstrate clearly who is responsible for the present dangerous situation in the world and expose the Washington administration's aggressive policy and its unwillingness to seek a mutually acceptable solution to this most important problem of our time.

The Soviet Armed Forces, together with the other armies from socialist community countries, are constantly keeping their powder dry, display lofty vigilance, and tirelessly improve their combat skills.

Thanks to the great concern shown by communist and workers parties, the fraternal states' armies are well trained and technically well equipped military organisms, capable of solving under any conditions the most complex tasks concerning the defense of their own countries and of the socialist community as a whole.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing every thing necessary to ensure that our people live under conditions of peace and work energetically to implement the historical 27th CPSU Congress decisions. We will not allow anyone to break the military-strategic parity which ensures our own security, the security of our allies and friends, and peace throughout the world.

Europe's people have lived without wars for 41 years. Enormous credit for this is due to the Soviet Union. Like a bright torch, the immortal exploit accomplished by it 41 years ago illuminates mankind's path to a peaceful future.

Ivanovskiy on War's Lessons

LD101030 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1025 GMT 9 May 86

[Victory Day talk by Army General Yevgeniy Filippovich Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of ground forces; Ivanovskiy speaks to camera throughout speech]

[Text] Dear comrades, today our country and its Armed Forces are marking the 41st anniversary of the victorious conclusion of the Great Patriotic War. The notable special characteristic of the shining victory festival is the fact that it is proceeding in an atmosphere of high public activity and great political and labor enthusiasm caused by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in conditions of the broad struggle for their fulfillment. The congress provided answers to the most pressing questions of the day. It posed new tasks and problems which are of topical and future significance. Imbued with historic optimism, constructive in nature, they engender the Soviet people, in servicemen of the Armed Forces, and in our friends abroad new hopes, while at the same time rousing profound mediations, bold solutions and energetic actions.

The further we move from the years of the Great Patriotic War, the deeper the greatness and significance of the heroic achievements of those unforgettable years is realized. The great victory of our people was an event of worldwide historic significance. It opened unprecedented prospects for the fate of all humanity for the social renewal of the world. In conditions of the current complex, international atmosphere, when imperialism has put the future of the planet at stake, the pain of losses and the national memory again and again return to the eternal lessons of the bloodiest of all wars ever waged on our planet. The responsibility for unleashing it, for the gravest sacrifices, entirely lies on international imperialism and its ugly offspring -- fascism. It acted as the strike force of world reaction against the USSR and other progressive forces of that time, against the liberty and independence of people.

The ringleaders of fascist Germany, playing on the anticommunism and anti-sovietism of the then leaders of Britain, France and the United States, were able to gain much in their aggressive policy. Nurturing crazy plans for attaining world domination, they set their main goal as enslaving the Soviet people and destroying the world's first socialist state. In the complex prewar international military-political atmosphere, the Soviet Union did every thing to stop the aggressor by collective efforts, and in the event of attack, to give the enemy a resolute rebuff. Under the leadership of the party at that time a foundation was created relying on which our people gained a great victory in the war.

The beginning of the war was extremely harsh. The enemy had created an enormous invasion army. It has 2 years of experience conducting large offensive operations and was distinguished by unprecedented cruelty and insidiousness. It can be said with confidence that not a single bourgeois state would have been able to withstand so grave a trial. In a short time, the Communist Party worked out a program for the mobilization of all forces for the struggle and addressed an ardent appeal to the people: Everything for the front, everything for the front, everything for victory. All Soviet people rose to defend the fatherland. The country withstood and turned around the course of events. The heroic defenders of the Brest Fortress, Odessa, Leningrad, Kiev, Sevastopol and Tula covered themselves with unfading glory. The Battle of Smolensk lasted 2 months. It was there that our guard was born.

The Soviet troops routed the fascist regiments at Moscow, Stalingrad and in the Caucasus; they dealt the foe a crushing blow at the Kursk Salient, on the right bank of the Dnepr and in Belorussia, in the (?Iasi)-Kishinev, Kislovodsk and Berlin operations. In expelling the fascist occupiers from our sacred land, the Soviet troops liberated from the Hitlerite yoke the people of a number of European states. The conditions were created for the struggle of the working people for their national and social liberation. The world socialist system arose and is successfully developing. The victory over fascism was achieved by the efforts of many countries and people.

The Soviet people recall and value highly the contribution of all participants in World War II to the defeat of the loathsome enemy and they honor their combat service in the struggle for peace and freedom. However, while giving their due to all who contributed to the defeat of fascism we note with pride the decisive role of the Soviet Union in the defeat of the aggressor.

The Soviet-German front was the main front of World War II. It was precisely here that Hitler's military machine was smashed, Here it substained almost three-fourths of its losses in manpower and combat machinery. And this role cannot be disparaged. The great truth of history cannot be concealed.

The sources of our victory lay in the leadership of the CPSU, in the nature of our social structure and the Soviet way of life and in the nationwide nature of war.

Soviet people of various nationalities displayed massive heroism. The union of the working class, the peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia grew stronger. The unity of the Army and the people grew firmer. The party organizations were the cementing force of the front and the rear. Eighty percent of Communists were in the troops or at defense enterprises. They were in the first ranks of the fighters showing examples in the performance of duty.

The superiority of Soviet military science and craftsmanship were revealed in the great battles. The talent of our commanders and military chiefs was displayed widely. The feat of the Komsomolites and the youth of those fiery years will not be effaced from the memory of their grateful descendants. We also recall with deep gratitude the feat of Soviet women who, on an equal footing with men, shared the burdens of war, saved the wounded, displayed wonders of heroism on the labour front, brought up children, and illuminated with the warmth of their love and their loyalty the difficult path of the soldier.

The socialist organization of industry and agriculture displayed convincing advantages. This was the victory of our ideas, of our ideology and morality which embody the great principles of collectivism, humanism and social justice. The Soviet soldier -- the warrior and internationalist -- performed his great mission with honor. His moral qualities in all their versatility were revealed in the battles with the enemy. Without ever identifying the German people with Hitlerite fascism, he came to its lair as the liberator who is immortalized in Berlin's Treptow Park with a rescued German child in his arms. The war years contained a great deal: unfulfilled dreams and the blow of the losses, the bravery of the fierce battles and the feeling of fraternity at the front, the joy of the victories and the unrepeatable greatness of the labor feats.

The dark war years showed our people to be invincible and their vital strength to be inexhaustible. The victory in the Great Patriotic War significantly strengthened the international authority of our state and evoked an unprecedented wave of patriotism amoung the Soviet people. It is, was, and will be the source of potential energy for future causes and achievements. The victory over fascism was achieved by the Soviet people at a high price. The war took away more than 20 million lives of sons and daughters of our motherland. Thousands of towns and settlements, villages and hamlets were destroyed and burnt down by the occupiers. Many thousands of industrial enterprises were razed to the ground. The country lost near 30 percent of its national wealth. Overcoming incredible difficulties, the Soviet people rebuilt what had been destroyed in an unprecedently short time. They achieved enormous progress in the economy, culture, in the social sphere. They raised a new generation of builders of communism. They opened up for humanity the way to space and ensured military strategic parity which significantly restricted the aggressive plans of imperialism and its possibilities of unleashing nuclear war.

The positions of our homeland and world socialism in the international arena have become considerably stronger.

Making a proper assessment of what has been accomplished and objectively analyzing the situation, our party drew up a general line of domestic and foreign policy, which was endorsed by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is a line of accelerating the country's social and economic development and consolidating peace on earth. The ideas and the decisions of the congress have met with the unbounded support of the Soviet people and the men of the armed services and have been accepted as a guide for action.

The successes of socialism and the loss by imperialism of the potential to hold undivided sway and with impunity to decide the fate of the peoples are evoking fierce resistance on the part of world reaction.

Aggressive forces, above all in the United States, have not given up their hope of achieving military superiority over socialism and are continuing the armaments race and have for a whole year now been launching the star wars program.

Ignoring the lessons of the last war and the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives, the U.S. Administration has embarked on the path of undermining the Geneva accords. One provocation follows another. The most recent of these have been the nuclear explosions in Nevada and the brazen brigandage perpetrated against sovereign Libya. In these conditions, the Central Committee of our party and the Soviet Government are paying steadfast attention to increasing the country's defensive capability and the combat power of the armed services and are displaying tireless concern to defend reliably the peaceful and creative work of Soviet people.

A specific response of the servicemen of the Army and Navy to the historic decisions of the 27th party congress and to the high assessment of their toil under arms has been the high-quality performance of the tasks and plans for operational and combat training during the 1986 winter period. The results of the check on troops that has now been finished show that a new step has been taken in improving the field, aerial and maritime training of personnel and in bringing troops as closely as possible to conditions of real combat. The level of maturity in world outlook, class vigilance and political responsibility among the servicemen is being steadfastly enhanced. Specific measures are being taken to strengthen service discipline and organization.

Realizing the scale of the military threat, conscious of their responsibility for the fate of peace and closely rallied around the CPSU, the Soviet Army and Navy together with the Armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states are vigilantly standing guard over the great gains of socialism and are ever ready to halt intrigues by imperialism against the USSR and its allies.

Permit me to cordially congratulate you dear comrades who fought at the front and as partisans in the underground, you the heroic toilers in the rear, and all of you esteemed viewers on the day of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Fatherland War and to wish all of you great successes in toiling for the benefit of our great homeland and also good health and happiness in life.

Akhromeyev Praises Congress

PM121210 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister: "The Lessons of History"]

[Text] On 9 May 1945, 41 years ago, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, having routed fascist Germany, ended the Great Patriotic War in victory. This day, 9 May 1945, occupies now and for all time a special place in the life of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. It is the day of our Great Victory, of the final rout of the main strike force of imperialism, Hitlerite fascism, which tried, by means of war, to enslave our people, to destroy the world's first socialist state and gain world supremacy.

The Soviet people are celebrating the nationwide holiday in an atmosphere of great hope and labor enthusiasm evoked by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress and the documents and decisions adopted by the congress reveal and clearly define the aims and objectives of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy strategy.

Our plans for peaceful building and the Soviet people's labor successes today are a tribute of gratitude to and profound respect for the memory of the 20 million of the people's sons and daughters who laid down their lives for the sake of our great socialist motherland's bright future.

The Soviet people's path from June 1941 to the victory in May 1945 was long and difficult. From the 1st day of the war, following the call of, and under the leadership of the Communist Party, the entire Soviet people, the Army and the Navy rising to the defense of their motherland waged an embittered struggle with the enemy. Under unbelievably difficult conditions, our country was transformed into a single military camp.

Throughout the war, the Soviet-German front was the main and decisive front in the armed struggle against the fascist aggressors. The main battles took place on this front and the most important military results were achieved there. No fabrications concocted by imperialist falsifiers can call into question the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the victory over Hitler's Reich. It was the USSR Armed Forces which crushed the Hitler war machine and liberated the enslaved people of many European and Asian countries.

The decisive events of World War II were the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, the Kurst Bulge, and the Dnepr which led up to its radical turning point. Subsequently, the major strategic operations in Belorussia, the Ukraine, and the Baltic Region, the crushing blows dealt by the Soviet Army to the Wehrmacht in the battles for the liberation of Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and other European states, and the combat operations in Germany itself led to the complete rout of Hitler's Wehrmacht.

Our victory was law-governed. Its was based on the socioeconomic achievements of the prewar 5-year plans, on the ideological and political unity of the Soviet society, on the cohesion of the Soviet people around the Communist Party, on the indestructible friendship of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, and on the strength of the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The victory in the fierce armed struggle against Hitler's war machine was won by our Armed Forces and by Soviet military science and military art. The hundreds of strategic, frontline, and Army operations skillfully carried out during the war convincingly testify to the Soviet military leaders' great military art, to the combat maturity of commanders and political workers, to the high morale of Soviet servicemen, and the power and combat might of Soviet weapons.

The Communist Party which by its tireless, multifaceted activity ensured the organic unity between the political, state, and military leadership and between the Army and the people, between the battlefront and the rear services was the inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's victory.

The victory over Hitlerite Germany and its satellites was gained through the joint efforts of the people of many countries. Soviet people will always remember and hold in high esteem the selfless struggle against the fascist invaders waged by military units and partizan armies and detachments in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania, the patriots in Hungary and Albania, and those who took part in the Resistance Movement and the antifascist underground. A major contribution to the victory in World War II was made by the people and Armies of the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and other states of the anti-Hitler coalition. This is the reason why the victory in the war against the forces of fascism, militarism, and reaction is correctly regarded throughout the world as a historic achievement of all the people of the anti-Hitler coalition. World War II confirmed beyond any doubt the correctness of Lenin's conclusion that as long as imperialism exists, the danger that it will unleash wars prevails. The policy implemented by imperialism today is profoundly hostile to the interests of the world's people.

Today too, imperialism is trying by every means available, including war, to check the course of history, to undermine socialism's positions, and to take social revenge on a worldwide scale. "Imperialism is to blame for two world wars which claimed many tens of millions of lives," the new edition of the CPSU Program says. "It has created the threat of a third world war. Imperialism is placing the achievements of human genius at the service of the development of weapons whose destructive force is horrendous. The policy of the imperialist circles which are prepared to sacrifice the future of entire peoples is enhancing the danger that these weapons may be used." Never before has the danger of nuclear war loom so large as it does today. U.S. reactionary circles are the initiators of the arms race, they try to check progress and suppress freedom. Cynically using "peace-loving" rhetoric as a cover, they undermine the "spirit of Geneva" and are working toward destroying the strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and are seeking military superiority. To this end, the United States annually spends hundreds of billions of dollars for a multitude of military programs; year after year it is building up its strategic offensive potential; it is creating [sozdayet] space-strike means; it is improving conventional arms; it is developing [razrabatyvayet] weapons based on new physical principles that resemble nuclear weapons in terms of their destructive capacity. Sinister plans for a new world war are being hatched in the United States.

Having turned the cult of strength into a state policy, Washington is implementing the aggressive doctrine of "neoglobalism." It has been used to kindle the war in Angola and to organize, fund, and inspire the aggression against Nicaragua. Another manifestation of it was the U.S. armed attack against sovereign Libya. "Even the few people in the West," the Soviet Government statement of 15 April 1986 emphasizes, "who still had some illusions on account of the real aspirations of the White House have been able to see and judge for themselves by the latest U.S. actions, that its current policy is a policy of aggression, a policy of provoking regional conflicts, a policy of perpetuating confrontation and teetering on the brink of war." In the present situation, the experience of cooperation accumulated during World War II in the struggle of the anti-Hitler coalition of states with different social systems against aggression assumes special topicality. It is an incontrovertible historical fact that more than 50 countries of the anti-Hitler coalition were able during the war, rising above sociopolitical differences and disagreements, to pool their efforts in the struggle against fascism. This is the most convincing proof of the viability of the principle of peaceful coexistence elaborated by the founder of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin. "The course of history and of social progress," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, "demands ever more insistently the establishment of constructive, creative collaboration between states and people on a worldwide scale... This collaboration is necessary in order to avert a nuclear catastrophe and ensure mankind's survival. It is also necessary in order to resolve, jointly and in the interests of one another other problems which concern humanity as whole which are growing more acute. The real dialectic of the present-day development lies in the combination of the competition and rivalry between the two systems and the growing trend toward the interdependence of the states of the world community."

The main lesson of World War II, namely that war must be combated before it has begun therefore assumes special topicality today. Historical experience indicates that joint, concerted, and vigorous action on the part of all peace-loving forces against the aggressive actions of imperialism is necessary in order to defend peace.

Even today the policy of certain NATO bloc states is reminiscent of the actions of the governments of Great Britain and France at that time. Even now Great Britain and the FRG are helping the United States escalate the arms race. They are transforming their countries' territories into a U.S. nuclear missile bridgehead, they are getting involved in the implementation of the "star wars" program, and are helping to kindle conflicts in various parts of the world.

As opposed to imperialism, socialism categorically rejects war as a means of resolving political and economic contradictions and ideological disputes between states. "Our ideal," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress notes, "is a world without weapons or violence... Consequently, the struggle against the nuclear danger, against the arms race, for a reduction [as published] and strengthening of world peace will continue to be the main sphere of the party's activity in the world arena." At present, in the nuclear and space age, when an enormous nuclear potential has been created on earth capable of destroying civilization several times over, our party's conclusion that it is no longer possible to think in terms of old concepts and categories assumes cardinal importance. In our time, a fundamentally new approach to the problem of the security of people and states is necessary. The nuclear epoch has radically changed the content of the policy of peaceful coexistence. There can be no victors in a nuclear war, the succession of periods of peacetime and wartime has come to an end, the cycle "war, peaceful interlude, followed by another war" ended with the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In the nuclear age, security has become the main political task. And it must be resolved by political means, by achieving relaxation of tension, by arms limitation and reduction, and strengthening of trust and international cooperation and not by means of arms or doctrines of "containment" or "deterrence." it is irresponsible today to seek security through the arms race, through improving the "shield" and the "sword." It is impossible today to create two kinds of security, one more reliable for oneself, and another for one's neighbor. Thus, for instance, the United States and NATO in siting U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe are bringing the threat closer not just to the Soviet Union, but also to themselves. This is because the USSR will always be able to match any steps the West takes with commensurate retaliatory measures, as the leaders of our state have declared on more than one occasion.

At present, the economic, scientific, technical, and military potential of the USSR and the United States is such that seeking to achieve military superiority is merely a delusion. The Soviet Union will not permit anyone to achieve military superiority over it. The United States has tried repeatedly to gain military superiority and to dictate its terms to us. However, this policy that was implemented throughout decades has reached a deadlock. Now Washington is trying to overtake the USSR via space. However, here too it can be said with utmost responsibility that it will be disappointed. There is nothing that the United States can do that the Soviet Union cannot match. The United States will not be able to exhaust us by means of the arms race, it will not achieve superiority over us through the deployment of space strike arms.

However, the present level of the nuclear balance of the opposing sides is disproportionately high. The continuation of the nuclear arms race and particularly its extension to space could increase this danger to such a level where even approximate parity ceases to be a restraining factor. Consequently, the main task now is to sharply decrease the level of military confrontation. This is the objective of the Soviet programs for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the reduction of all components of the Warsaw Pact and NATO ground forces and tactical aviation deployed in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, put forward by M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January and 18 April this year, respectively.

The USSR backs up its approach to ensuring lasting peace with practical steps such as its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; its unilateral halting of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and reducing their number; and extending twice its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

However, the course toward peace and disarmament actively pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state has not met with the U.S. Administration's support.

The complex and tense military-political situation and the growing threat of war for which the world's imperialist circles are to blame demand that the defense capability of the Soviet Union be strengthened and the combat might of its Armed Forces be maintained at the appropriate level. While doing everything necessary to consolidate peace, the CPSU and the Soviet Government are paying unremitting attention to maintaining the country's defense potential at the appropriate level and enhancing the combat readiness and combat capability of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Army and Navy are being equipped with modern weapons and combat hardware. The command and political personnel of all components is constantly mastering the science of defeating a strong and perfidious enemy, training the troops and naval forces on the ground, in the air, and at sea, and enhancing their combat skills. Extensive and purposeful ideological and political-educational work is under way to inculcate high political and moral qualities in the personnel and to maintain military order and strict military discipline in every unit and on every ship. In enhancing the combat readiness of the Army and the Navy an important place is assigned to troop and force management at all levels, ensuring its reliability, firmness, and continuity. In implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and strictly following Lenin's behests about the defense of the socialist fatherland, the servicemen of our Army and Navy see their main task in reliably protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the fraternal people of the allied countries. In this they are guided by out party's statement made at the congress: The Soviet Union is not seeking to gain greater security than others have, but neither will it agree to a lesser security. This key conclusion of the congress is a guideline for action for Soviet servicemen.

Celebrating Victory Day, Army and Navy servicemen profess their full support for the congress decisions and the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and assure us that they will spare no effort in order to reliably protect peace and Soviet people's security.

'SERIOUS' MISAPPROPRIATIONS OF OIL PRODUCTS REPORTED

PM121547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Prosecutor's Office. According to the Norms of Thrift"]

[Text] The Prosecutor's Offices of the USSR and of a number of union republics, krays, and oblasts have examined the implementation of legislation on the safekeeping and rational utilization of fuel and lubricating materials within the system of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products [Goskomnefteprodukt]. It has been established that serious violations are occurring in the sector. Instances of misappropriation on a particularly large scale have come to light at some enterprises of the RSFSR, Uzbek SSR, Georgian SSR, Turkmen SSR, and Lithuanian SSR Goskomnefteprodukt organizations; these misappropriations have been carried out by materially responsible persons with the connivance of individual economic leaders and employees of bookkeeping and inspection and auditing services. The former chairman of the Georgian SSR Goskomnefteprodukt, Ubiriya, a number of former directors of bulk petroleum plants, and other senior workers have been arrested for malfeasance, bribery, and corruption.

As the investigation has shown, the cause of the violations lay in the major errors made in cadre selection and in the organization of accounting and monitoring operations. Bookkeeping and storage work were neglected at many bulk petroleum plants, and audits were frequently performed superficially. The appropriate measures to indemnify [the state] for the loss caused by the misappropriations and mismanagement were not taken, as a result of which the indebtedness of the guilty parties as of 1 January 1986 exceeded R2 million.

Serious shortcomings were revealed in the provision of metrological control. Violations of the rules governing the acceptance, storage, distribution, and accounting of petroleum products were uncovered at 323 of the 427 RSFSR Goskomnefteprodukt installations checked out. At certain bulk petroleum plants -- in particular the Achinskaya (Krasnoyar Dray), Chernukhinskaya (Gorkiy Oblast), and Poyarkovskaya (Amur Oblast) -- all means of measurement proved to be unserviceable. At many enterprises storage tanks were defective and leaking.

The results of the investigations have been examined at an enlarged session of the USSR Goskomnefteprodukt Collegium; measures have been outlined which are aimed at forestalling misappropriation, mismanagement, and other violations of legality. A scientific practice conference for workers of law-enforcement and monitoring organs has been held in Moscow for that very purpose. Taking part in it were representatives of the USSR Goskomnefteproduckt, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Prosecutor's Office, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR MVD, and the leaders of a number of sector ministries.

Agreed recommendations aimed at improving monitoring of the safekeeping of fuel and lubricants have been formulate; prosecutors have been instructed to step up supervision of the precise implementation of legislation governing the safekeeping of petroleum products and to suppress violations resolutely.

LIGACHEV, OTHERS INSPECT GALLERIES' CONSTRUCTION WORK

LD121651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Demichev, candidate meember of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; and Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom today familiarized themselves with the progress of new construction work and the reconstruction of installations at the state tretyakov gallery, the USSR State Picture Gallery, and the "Gorkogo" USSR academic arts theater in Moscow. The fundamental directive of the 27th CPSU Congress on the maximum use of the powerful forces of art, and the genuine values of the spiritual culture of the people was again emphasized. In the solution of this task, the unique treasure troves of national art in Moscow are called upon to play a special role. In recent years, their material base has unfortunately been developing more slowly than required; the situation is being corrected.

(Surov), head of Glavmostroy, (Kaminskiy) head of Glavmospromstroy, and Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of culture, reported on the progress of construction and restoration work. Measures on the acceleration of work connected with the strengthening of the material and technical base of those establishments were defined. It is planned to involve additional enterprises and assembly organizations of the capital in the construction and reconstruction work.

FREIGHT CAR MISUSE RESULTS IN OFFICIAL CENSURES

PM091006 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 May 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Presecutor's Office"]

[Text] With the help of specialists the USSR Prosecutor's Office has examined the organization of the campaign against breaches of the law governing the rational use of freight cars at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Railways.

It has been established that at some ferrous metallurgy enterprises serious shortcomings have been permitted in the use of spur tracks, rolling stock, and loading and unloading facilities. The organizational-technical measures used to reduce the above-norm freight car idle times which occurred at the Orsko-khalilovskiy, Karaganda, and Nizhnetagilskiy metallurgical combines and a number of "Soyuzvtorchermet" all-union production association enterprises proved ineffective. Effective measures were not taken to ensure the upkeep of freight cars and their high-quality repair at the Chelyabinsk and Magnitogorsk metallurgical combines and the Chelyabinsh electrometallurgical combine. Ferrous metal enterprises have paid substantial fines for violating the conditions of rail shipments.

The report on this question by A. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, has been examined by the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy collegium, which gave a principled assessment of the significant errors which have occurred in the activity of associations and enterprises under its jurisdiction, instances of negligence in the use of freight cars, nonproduction losses and costs. By order of Minister S. Kolpakov, the following were severely reprimanded: V. Udovenko, director of the Nizhnetagilskiy metallurgical combine; N. Ordzhonikidze, director of Volgograd's "Krasnyy Oktyabr" metallurgical combine; N. Yeshchenko, director of the Zaporozhiskiy coal-tar chemical plant; and other leaders. Measures have been taken to compensate for the damage caused. The ministry has planned measures to improve work with freight cars.

In view of the fact that railroads do not always properly meet their freight shipment commitments, a considerable part of the damage done to freight cars is the fault of their workers. The USSR Prosecutor's Office also submitted a report to the Ministry of Railways. V. Ginko, first deputy minister of railways, has reported that those responsible for breaking the laws have been disciplined and made materially responsible. A package of measures has been formulated aimed at ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks facing railroad workers.

POOR QUALITY MINING EQUIPMENT REVEALED

LD120227 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0815 GMT on 11 May in the "Time, Events, People" program presented by Cladimir Konyukov broadcasts a 5-minute report on "poor quality" mining equipment by Kemerovo radio correspondent Vladimir Yuyev.

Yuyev interviews the director and a team leader of the Taspadskaya mine. Deficiencies slow down the miners' work and threaten their safety, they note. New equipment arrives from the factory and an "enormous amount of time" must be spent trying to put it into working order in the workshops. The mine officials name a factory in Karaganda as an example of this. The factory excuses itself because it is "crushed by the plan," which it cannot fulfill and for this reason it cannot devote more attention to the faulty equipment. The mine officials add that it would be better if the factory produced less but built things properly.

Yugev goes on to note the following institutes where the miners send their complaints: the coal industry research institute near Moscow, in Tula Oblast, the Moscow institute, Giprouglemash; and the Karaganda production association, Kargormash. Yugev concludes by citing a cost of "nearly R5 million" for the faulty equipment delivered to Raspadskaya adding that "slackness, lack of conscience, and reluctance to work" can be measured in rubles.

CONSTRUCTION SHORTCOMINGS AT URENGOY GAS WORKS NOTED

LD121431 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT on 12 May carries a 3 and 1/2-minute report on the Urengoy Gas Condensate processing works which, the announcer says, has attained its design indices. The announcer notes, however, that the enterprise's collective is still faced by some unresolved problems.

Correspondent Mikhail Kollegov then opens his report by describing some of the properties and uses of gas condensate. He says: "The Urengoy works already is producing everything that was planned for it in its state tasks and in order to meet the future successfully, the works must now embark upon the full technological production cycle. Unfortunately, the very valuable product detonation gas [gas detonizatsiyi] is simply being burned at the moment. Why?" Kollegov poses this question to the works' chief engineer, Valdimir Kuzmich Mazanov, who replies: "Simply because our basic installation, the booster compressor station, has not yet been completed. A major mistake by the Oil and Gas Extraction Design Institute, or rather, by its subcontractor, Fundamentproekt, has been discovered. The foundations were incorrectly designed and the work has to be done over again. The institute also failed to provide for areas for servicing apparatus and compressors and the metal needed for this was not ordered and, therefore, we now have to burn this valuable product."

Kollegov asserts that not only the designers are not at fault in this matter. "Detachments from Glavurengoygazstroy," he claims, "dragged their feet in building installations for the works, and they now do not have sufficient capacity both to build the infrastructure for the deposit and to participate in the development of the town of Novyy Urengoy." The correspondent concludes by noting that "there also is the problem of selling finished products," but adds that that will be the subject of another discussion.

USSR GOLD SALES REPORTED TO DOUBLE IN 1985

AU081942 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] London, May 8 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union, faced with declining export revenues, sold last year 225 tonnes of gold on Western markets, almost double the amount sold in 1984, according to a gold-trading bank here.

The Soviet Union was forced into the market because of the oil price slide and malfunctions at some of its Siberian oil installations, which together contributed to a marked drop in Moscow's hard currency revenues, the Samuel Montagu Bank says in its annual review.

ZASLAVSKAYA ON UPCOMING ECONOMIC CHANGES

WA131100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Academician Tatyana Ivanovna Zaslavskaya by IZVESTIYA special correspondent Ye. Manucharova, Novosibirsk: "Tactics of Changes: Conversation With Academician T.I. Zaslavskaya]

[Text] [Manucharova] We know, Tatyana Ivanovna, that recently your latest expedition returned from the villages of Siberia. The Altay is the traditional region of observations and experiments for your Institute of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences... In the opinion of the participants in that expedition, how ready are the workers in the outlying areas for the changes that will have to be carried out in agro-industry? Or, to put it more concretely, for greater economic independence?

[Zaslavskaya] The workers in general? I would not want to put it that way... Just as I would not want to speak "in general" about the managers in the outlying areas. There are all kinds. And they all have a different readiness for the turn toward independence. Their on-the-job and their psychological frames of mind are different. Last year, before the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we surveyed the managers of rural enterprises and the party managers at the rayon level. We wanted to know whether, in their opinion, the level of independence for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is sufficient. Forty-six percent of the people we spoke to evaluated the level of laws as being obviously insufficient, and 23 percent had difficulty responding. Sixty percent considered the expansion of independence to be a vitally important matter. They also proved to be the best prepared for the new conditions.

[Manucharova] Tatyana Ivanovna, this is not the first time that we have attempted to modernize the economic mechanism, to make it less cumbersome, to get people personally interested in the matter...

[Zaslavskaya] It would be strange if the party or the government for the first time noticed that group interests and personal interests by no means always coincide with the public interests. But the previous decisions, in our opinion, did not sufficiently reflect a systems approach, and this pertains not only to the purely economic aspect. They did not affect the deepest underlying mechanisms -- the social ones. And yet increasing a person's active participation is achieved primarily by the correct social policy, a policy that is active and, as was mentioned in the documents of the 27th party congress, strong.

[Manucharova] What is meant, in your opinion, by the term "strong policy"? How do you personally understand and define its tasks?

[Zaslavskaya] A social policy can by no means be summarized by the total number of measures implemented for raising the national standard of living nor can it guarantee the harmonious development of the individual, as sometimes appears. First of all, the object of the social policy is not the individual, but society: its classes, segments, and groups. In our society, social policy must guarantee the building of a society with social justice, a society that is fundamentally unattainable under the conditions of private ownership. Today the task is to accelerate social and economic development. Consequently, it is necessary to construct the social policy in such a way as to motivate people to perform active labor.

But our society has not yet achieved complete social homogeneity. And so the social policy, which in principle pursues goals that are uniform for all of society, inevitably presupposes the substantial differentation of the specific tasks and means of controlling the behavior of various groups. Everything depends upon the attitude that the groups take toward labor, the degree to which they share social interests, and the income that provides their livelihood.

An active social policy is aimed at the complete support of the workers and, in a parallel way, at the creation of unbearable conditions for those who do not want to work, but who want to live off of nonlabor, illegal income. Their impunity demoralizes the public and undermines faith in justice. Therefore, they must be viewed as active enemies of socialism and they must be fought openly -- as the fight against drunkenness has already begun.

[Manucharova] Is there a condition without which it is impossible to develop a successful strong policy?

[Zaslavskaya] It is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the deeply underlying natural laws that govern the behavior, needs, and interests of people. The decisions that are made without this kind of information are frequently unsuccessful.

Here is an example. The rayon coefficient to be added to the wages in the northern rayons of Siberia was raised. (It was assumed that the personnel turnover there was caused by an insufficient wage level.) However, it happened that, after the increase in wages, the average period that workers stayed in the north decreased. It turns out that a large number of people came to the north with the intention of accumulating a definite amount of money (for the purchase of home or a car). The new wages helped them to do that more rapidly... Here is another widely known example: the planned resettlement of people from small rural settlements to kolkhoz and sovkhoz centers. It was assumed that that measure would retard the excessive drain of people from the villages. Actually the process increased sharply. The residents who had already been moved once began moving again to the cities.

It is very important that the goals of our social policy, as they were defined in the party's program and in the Political Report of the Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, reflect the real interest of the nation as a whole and that they be brought down to the level of absolutely everyone. A factor of tremendous importance in this regard is the idea of fighting for social justice.

[Manucharova] Why?

[Zaslavskaya] In the 1970's and early 1980's we definitely overlooked that very important aspect of social relations -- social justice. Thus, we created a situation in which some of the people, as it were, disassociated themselves from the social goals that were being advanced. The group and personal interests, rather than the social interests, for certain people, came into the foreground. All that was directly linked with the overall situation, with the possibility of injustice.

[Manucharova] What is the chief source of injustice?

[Zaslavskaya] In the economic sphere, the disparity between the measure of labor and the measure of consumption, that is, if we are to speak in a generalized way. If we were to put it more concretely, it would be the possibility that prosperity could come to people who base their welfare on the overt or covert thefts of public property. The unevenness in the distribution of capital investments for schools, hospitals, roads, and cultural and educational institutions; the obvious regional contrast among the social and everyday infrastructures -- all these things lead to a slowdown in reducing the gap between the city and the village, between small cities and megalopolises. This has been viewed by people as injustice. We must also include here bureaucratic methods, as well as the phenomenon which Lenin called "communist arrogance."

The establishment of justice is by means an easy or simple matter, especially because in this struggle there are no clear-cut opponents; everyone is always in favor of justice. However, there are those groups of people who profit from injustice more than they lose from it. This is where it is really necessary to search for means to carry out the social policy. Or, to put it another way, the struggle. It must include the social quality of man. The dissemination of social injustice leads to the loss of responsibility and of labor dignity, and to the reduction of an economical attitude toward the job at hand. In the final analysis it leads to a reduction in the social quality of man.

[Manucharova] Under what conditions will it increase?

[Zaslavskaya] In order to inculcate in a person the sense of ownership, it is necessary to make him not only a co-owner of social production as a whole, but also (and, moreover, to a considerable degree) an owner of that sector in which he is immediately working, as was noted at the 27th congress.

The social quality of the working man will be improved by the implementation of social justice. It is linked with the self-expression of the person in labor: It presupposes the consistent and unswerving fulfillment of the principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor." It seems to me that up until now the emphasis has been placed chiefly upon the second part of that formula. The struggle for social justice requires first of all paying attention to the first part: It is necessary to provide people with the opportunity to be active -- in labor, in the organization of labor, and in administration. It is necessary to see them not as simple "labor resources," but as creative individuals, responsible citizens, and political figures.

[Manucharova] What must be done first of all to restore the real correlation between the measure of labor and the measure of remuneration?

[Zaslavskaya] First of all, it is necessary to remove the economically unjustified limitations on the level of payment for highly effective labor. I want to be clearly understood: payment for labor, rather than simply payment. It is necessary to compute for collective operating under the brigade contract system exactly the amount that they have earned, without adding anything, but also without reducing that amount in any way. This is especially important when they are striving for higher productivity and effectiveness of labor than was proposed.

It is absolutely necessary (as has been stipulated by the most recent party decisions) to continue to fight actively against any nonlabor income. In any opinion, it would be intelligent to introduce a progressive tax on income, and possibly also on the property belonging to the population. The size of that tax must depend on the income level announced in the declaration and the volume of so-called visible property -- housing proper, dacha, car, garage, and valuable durable goods. The tax must not be applied to citizens whose income and personal property do not exceed the level that is average for the country (or for the region). A guideline in the tax policy must be established in such a way as to make a sharp delineation between the highest labor income of the population and that income which is obvious nonlabor, illegal. Serious criminal responsibility must be established for the concealment of income.

I believe that it is also necessary to have differentiated rental rates for the land that is used by the population for maintaining a personal plot or for building a dacha. Are we really to believe that it is not obvious that in areas of the North Caucasus, in the republics of the trans-Caucasus and Central Asia, as well as in the suburbs of the major cities, the population receives additional income -- which at times is considerable -- as a result of the climatic and geographical advantages of their place of residence. Consequently, those people are, in essence, appropriating the differentiated rental rate as a special type of nonlabor income.

We cannot reduce the fever pitch of our fight against all forms of economic crime. This must be an uncompromising struggle, since it is waged, essentially speaking, for the social health of the nation. And this struggle must be waged not only with the forces of the state apparatus. The entire working nation must engage in it. Publicity will intensify its effectiveness. The sharp weapon of publicity undoubtedly wounds, but at the same time it also heals.

Let us look truth and experience straight in the eye: If we do not succeed in winning this struggle, people will not believe in the feasibility of achieving such a high goal as social justice. If they do not believe that, then they will begin again to work half-heartedly. Social awareness, the morality of the nation, is a factor of economic life. And it is a factor of exceptional power.

[Manucharova] Let us return to the beginning of the discussion, to changes in the system of administration in the agrarian sector. The replies given by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev to the magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE mentioned the need to make correct use of the entire set of commodity-monetary relations. How will they develop in the agro-industry?

[Zaslavskaya] Together with the development of cost accountability. When there is complete, final cost accountability, the enterprise must cover all its expenses by drawing against its own funds. Their sole source is the sale of output. I emphasize: sale.

Commodity-monetary relations also develop with the development of economic methods of management. Here is an example. Farms are granted the opportunity to sell output produced in excess of the plan, and part of the planned perishable output, through those channels that they consider to be the most profitable for themselves. In order to obtain output in excess of the plan, output in which the government has a particular interest, the government established a price that is 1.5 times and 2 times higher. This is a purely economic lever.

Even the relationships between farms and farm subdivisions take on a different coloration under the new conditions. The wage rates will cease to be an insurmountable barrier that poses a formal limit for the brigade or link when paying for the actually fulfillfed work and its final results. The brigade will have its own income, the funds from which will be used both for material remuneration and for other production expenditures. A ruble of payment for labor and a ruble of production expenditures are equal in rights. And the dam that exists between them will crumble, thus removing the division of operations into profitable and unprofitable, and the various machinations that business executives sometimes resort to in their independent attempts to alleviate the consequences of the deregulation of economic interrelationships.

[Manucharova] What will be the role of scientists in your area of specialization, of economic sociologists, in the practical reorganization of the economy now?

[Zaslavskaya] In order to correctly evaluate the role of science, it is necessary first for all to understand that the reorganization of economic relations is a prolonged and complicated process. It is subdivided into a number of stages. The work of sociologists takes on especially great importance at the most complicated stage -- when reorganizing the economic relations at the very heart of the economy, because this is not a purely economic process, but also a social one.

It encompasses the mass of social groups and frequently aggravates the contradictory nature of their interests. With such a sharp turning point, the social organism especially needs regular sociological supervision.

Our chief task at this stage is the most attentive following of the entire process of the social and economic transformation of the village, and the analyzing of the content and reasons for the origin of the contradiction between individual farms and primary collectives, public and occupational groups, innovators and conservative forces, creative workers and bureaucrats, and managers and subordinates. It is necessary to record and study these contradictions in order, together with the practical workers, to find ways to resolve or mitigate them.

[Manucharova] One last question. Not a single reform can provide simultaneously a benefit in all the socially significant directions. What problems can arise now?

[Zaslavskaya] There will indeed be problems, both in the economic and social areas. There will possibly be an intensification of the attention paid by the farms to various aspects that are the most profitable ones for them at a given moment -- for example, for the production of certain agricultural products to the detriment of others. That is how it will be for at least the first 3 or 4 years, until the system of economic incentives has been smoothly established. There may be a complication of the financial situation in weak enterprises.

A large number of specialists will be freed from the administrative sphere. The problem of retraining them and using them in production will arise. The rayons, enterprises, and settlements will begin in a different way -- depending upon the effectiveness of production -- to resolve social questions, but their opportunities will be dissimilar.

In addition, there will inevitably be a psychological tension even as a result of the justified punishments by means of the ruble; we have become too accustomed to economic impunity.

In other words, the temporary costs of reorganization in any area are inevitable. It would be naive to believe that they will not occur. But they are incomparable with the tremendous gain that the country will receive by actively taking the course laid down by the 27th party congress.

It is important only to proceed along that path with open eyes, clearly aware that it is impossible to lift up the economy by changing only certain specific details in administration: Without fundamental changes we will not achieve any fundamental improvements.

LITHUANIAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS USE LASER EQUIPMENT

LD122338 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 12 May broadcasts a 3-minute commentary by Semen Astakhov on the latest agro-industrial developments in Lithuania which is going over the full financial autonomy. He introduces a report by correspondent Elan (Krukletite) who says she visited some land improvement workers in Kaunas Rayon. They are working with laser equipment.

(Krukletite) introduces three members of the team who are trying to fulfill double daily quotas. One of these workers says: "We have sent several machine operators, along with equipment, to take part in eliminating the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES. Of course, we miss using that equipment now, but we will all work to compensate for it by working for each other."

(Krukletite) asks how much work quality has improved since workers began using laser equipment. A worker says that "productivity has increased by around 15 percent and quality is 3 or 4 times higher."

Astakhov then continues his comments from the studio: "Let me explain that the laser beam is used in marking out the fields and leveling them [pri planirovke, vyravnivanii poley] because it is hard to achieve good cultivation on uneven fields. This is merely one example. Land improvement workers, in constructing and operating new systems, make wide use of automation, long-life chemical materials, and the latest equipment. The state does not stint on funds for the development of land improvement.

"I want to make special mention of the fact that no other sector of the national economy has developed so dynamically in the past 20 years. Even so, irrigated lands do not in all cases yield harvests in full measure; this is due to lack of coordination among departments, substandard work by cultivation and land improvement workers, and improper use of technology. True, according to data from the Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of both the USSR and the RSFSR, work this spring is proceeding in a better organized and more committed manner than before. This is being facilitated by improved management of the agro-industrial complex. Even so, reports come in to this program from time to time that are urgent signals about failure to irrigate at the correct time and inefficient use of water."

Astakhov then introduces an unidentified correspondent who interviews two workers who admit that they are not making full use of their new sprinkler system. Astakhov then says that in Chechen Ingushetia "as a whole things are not very good. Out of 90,000 hectares of irrigated fields only 25,000 hectares have received water so far. Similar inefficient use of moisture -- which is especially precious this year -- is being made by farms in Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, Dagestan and several other autonomous republics and oblasts. However, it must be said that over the country as a whole, some 1.5 million hectares more of irrigated land has been supplied with water than was the case a year ago. The quality of this work is higher too. In many areas there is not enough water now and the strictest of measures are being taken to ensure the most economical and rational use of moisture so as to obtain the greatest possible harvests of cotton, rice, fodder crops and vegetables."

MEDIA REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-7 MAY

LD131102 [Edotorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 6-7 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

6 May

Planting of potatoes in Gomel Oblast, Belorussia, is nearing completion. By this morning potatoes will have been planted over more than half of the allocated areas, in the republic as a whole. (0400)

Bashkiriya farmers today started sowing spring crops on the second million hectares. This year one third of the sown areas is to be cultivated using intensive methods. (0600)

Sowing of potatoes had stopped in the Ryazan region; potatoes occupy an almost 90,000 hectares. This is one of the largest farms in the Russian Federation. This year potato growers in the oblast plan to grown an average of 130 quintals of tubers per hectare. (0600)

Mari non-Chernozem farmers have started sowing potatoes: 30,000 hectares are to be sown. (0600)

Orenburg Oblast farmers are sowing barley, wheat and other grain crops on the second million hectares. The early crops will occupy 4 million hectares half of this area being given over to hard and strong strains of wheat. (1000)

Buryat farmers have sown the first thousand hectares of early grain crops. Shortage of moisture in the soil can already be felt in many areas in the autonomous republic: mechanizers are planning to use intensive cultivation technology to resist the spring droughts (1000)

The sowing of late crops is being completed in the Crimea. Rice occupies over 18,000 hectares in the oblast. The growers plan to harvest 55 to 60 quintals rice per hectare. Areas under grain crops were expanded this year in the oblast. (1100)

Farms in Brest Oblast are completing mass sowing of fibre flax. Intensive technologies are to be used for harvesting of fibre and flax seed. The flax has been sown over large areas so that it will be possible to mechanize labor intensive processes fully and use aircraft for chemical treatments. (1300)

Sowing of spring crops has started at the 5-millionth hectare in Kazakhstan. Cotton sowing in the south of the republic is nearing completion of Kazakh virgin soil, mass sowing of spring wheat is to begin in several days. (1400)

Flax sowing is taking place in mari ASSR. (Moscow television 1700)

7 May

Mass sowing of grain and fodder crops has started on 1.5 million hectares in Irkutsk Oblast. Presowing soil cultivation and fertilizer application had been carried out on a large part of the area. The sowing is being conducted by more than a thousand self-planning teams.

Sowing of cotton has been completed in Tajikistan. It covers over 300,000 hectares, of which 100,000 are sown with high-quality fine-staple cotton. Shoots are coming through in the Vakhsh Valley. (0801)